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Information Department
and Research Bureau
===== of the =====
Socialist Party of America
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Published by
National Office, Socialist Party
111 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

MEMBERSHIP, VOTE, AND PARLIAMENTARY REPRESENTATION OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY OF THE WORLD—1910-1913.

	Membership	Vote	Parliament	
			Total	Socialist
Argentina	4,000	18,844	120	2
Australia	200,000	678,012		
Austria	289,524	1,081,441	516	82
Belgium	222,000	241,895 ²	186	39 ²
Bohemia	144,000 ⁵	365,000 ²		
Bosnia	2,077 ²			
Bulgaria	6,000	12,850 ^a	189	1 ¹
Canada	4,000	9,808 ⁶		
Chili		18,000 ²		
China	200,000 ⁵			
Denmark	52,000	98,721	114	32 ²
Finland	48,408	320,289 ²	200	87
France	80,000	1,125,877 ²	597	75 ¹
Germany	970,112	4,250,329 ²	397	110
Great Britain	100,000	373,645 ¹	670	41
Greece	1,000	12,000 ²	207	4 ¹
Holland	14,468 ²	82,494	100	7
Hungary	100,000 ^b			
Italy	40,000	338,885 ¹	508	38 ²
Luxembourg		4,000	53	7 ¹
New Zealand	12,000 ²	9,091 ^c		
Norway	36,000	124,594 ²	123	23
Portugal		3,308	164	1 ²
Roumania		2,057 ¹		
Russia	168,000	200,000 ¹	442	16 ¹
Servia	3,000	9,000 ¹	160	1 ¹
Spain		40,700 ²	404	1 ¹
Sweden	60,000	170,299 ¹	165	64 ²
Switzerland	45,000	105,000 ²	170	15 ¹
Turkey			300	4 ²
United States	118,045	931,046 ^d		
Total	2,919,634	10,627,125	5,785	650

Authorities: ¹W. J. Ghent; ²Camille Huysmans, Secretary International Socialist Bureau; ³Socialist Year Book (English); ⁴Bulletin of International Socialist Bureau; ⁵Recent press reports; ⁶Wm. Watts, Labor Temple, Vancouver, B. C. Where no note is made, the authorities agree on the figures given.

^a Beside the regular Socialist party of Bulgaria, there is a semi-Socialist party which polled another 12,715 votes.

^b This party membership figure is furnished by A. Loewy, Hungarian translator-secretary in the United States. He says that most of the Socialists are disfranchised on account of property qualifications.

^c There is also a Labor party in New Zealand, which in 1911 polled 35,869 votes.

^d The membership figure for the United States is for the Socialist party alone. The vote figure includes 29,981 votes cast by the Socialist Labor party.

The Socialist Party, U. S. A.
INFORMATION DEPARTMENT AND RESEARCH BUREAU
111 N. MARKET ST. CHICAGO, ILL., U. S. A.

Information Department
and
Research Bureau
of the
Socialist Party

111 N. Market Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

November 15, 1912—May 1, 1913

Carl D. Thompson
Manager

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The Socialist Party, U. S. A.

Information Department and Research Bureau

Carl D. Thompson, Director

Established, August 17, 1912—Began Work, November 15, 1912

Report of First Five Months' Work

—November, 1912, to May, 1913

I. THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE BUREAU.

For a great many years the Socialists of America have realized the necessity of having an independent and reliable source of information on all special social and economic matters. The election of a thousand or more party members to official positions in the United States within the last two or three years has served to emphasize this need. Prominent members of the party everywhere have for a long time been urging the establishment of a bureau of information and research, something on the order of the legislative reference libraries established by many of the states and municipalities.

The first definite action urging the establishment of the bureau was in the form of a resolution unanimously adopted by the conference of elected officials of the Socialist party of America held at Milwaukee, Wis., August 11-14, 1911. The resolution was as follows:

Resolved, By the conference of elected officials of the Socialist party of America, that it is our belief that one of the most important and vital needs of our American Socialist movement is a central bureau of information on municipal and state problems for the especial purpose of gathering, classifying, and supplying information to our party officials throughout the country; and, be it further

Resolved, That we ask the National Executive Committee to take this matter under advisement and establish such a bureau as soon as proper plans can be perfected and circumstances will allow.

Adopted by unanimous vote.

The Woman's National Committee of the Socialist party at its meeting in Chicago August 15, 1911, took up the matter, and supported the proposal of the conference of elected officials by the adoption of the following resolution:

Moved that the Woman's Committee concur in the action of the conference of officials in asking for the establishment of a Bureau of Information on Municipal Affairs and that this bureau also be used for the gathering of general information and statistics; also that the bureau be located in the National Office. Carried.

At the last national convention of the Socialist party, held at Indianapolis in May, 1912, several recommendations came in from different sources along this line. The national secretary in his report, for example, said:

There should be an information department in the National Office to act as a clearing house regarding the activities of our elected officials. They need to have the benefit of each other's experience without each of them having to conduct a voluminous correspondence in order to secure it. The comrades in general also need this information. Such a department might also collect and furnish data on all manner of public and administrative questions. (Page 223 of Proceedings of National Convention, 1912.)

Along the same line the Woman's Committee urged the establishment of such a bureau in the following words:

There is a rapidly growing demand upon the part of the newly elected officials for information upon the municipal problems that confront them. At the present time there is no provision in the National Office for supplying this demand. The present Teachers' Bureau which has been in existence eight months is attempting to answer

but one of the municipal problems which our officials must face. (Page 161 of Proceedings of National Convention, 1912.)

Similarly the Committee on Municipal and State Program unanimously recommended the adoption of the following resolutions:

The Committee on Municipal and State Program, to which was referred the following resolution relative to the establishment of a Legislative Bureau, unanimously recommended its adoption:

Whereas, It is more than likely that there will be representatives of the Socialist party in twelve or more state Legislatures after the fall elections; with scores of municipal officers already elected and scores to be elected, and

Whereas, The majority of these representatives will be without adequate information or aid in the preparation of proper material for their legislative work in most of the states, and

Whereas, It is desirable that there should be as far as possible a unity of purpose and program in the work of the various Socialist legislative groups, which can be attained only by securing some definite method and channel of co-operation to that end, and

Whereas, It is impossible even now for the Socialist municipal officers and members of legislative groups having experience to comply with the demands made upon them in this direction; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That there shall be created a department which shall be known as the Legislative Bureau of the Socialist party, to be placed in charge of a capable secretary with adequate training for that work; the salaries and expenses of the office to be regulated by the N. E. C.; be it further

Resolved, That it shall be the duty of this bureau to secure all possible information from sources in this and other countries, such as shall be of help to the various state and municipal elected officials of the Socialist party, and to furnish this information on request to these officials or to other local, state, or national officers of the Socialist party; and to render such aid as may be convenient in the matter of drafting legislative propositions. (Page 216 of Proceedings of National Convention, 1912.)

The convention finally acted upon the proposals by referring them to the National Executive Committee with power to act. Acting upon these instructions, the National Executive Committee of the party took the matter up at its meeting on August 17, 1912. The minutes of the meeting at this point are as follows:

The National Secretary called attention to the action of the national convention in referring to the Executive Committee the matter of establishing a legislative department to act as a clearing house for our elected officials and a collector of information.

Moved, that a bureau of information be established in conjunction with the National Office and under the direction of the National Secretary. The duty of such bureau to be to gather data and information concerning economic, political, and social conditions and problems, and to give such assistance and information as may be required by locals of the party or elected or appointed officials of the party in connection with their official duties. Such bureau to be established on October 1, 1912. Carried.

Moved, that the salary of the manager of such bureau shall not exceed the sum of \$1,500 per year. Carried.

Carl D. Thompson and W. J. Ghent were nominated.

Moved that nominations be extended for ten days, during which period each member of the National Executive Committee and the National Secretary shall be at liberty to make nominations; that the National Secretary then ascertain whether such nominees will accept, and submit a list of candidates who have accepted, for vote by correspondence of the National Executive Committee. Carried.

Later on, no additional nominations having been made and Comrade Ghent declining the nomination, Comrade Carl D. Thompson, the present manager, was chosen for the position. The salary was fixed by the national secretary at \$28.00 per week, or \$1,456 per year.

II. PRESENT EQUIPMENT OF THE DEPARTMENT.

Very naturally, in the beginning the equipment of the department is meager. However, as the National Campaign Committee had just finished its work when the department was organized, the national secretary was able to place at our disposal desks, typewriters, tables and other office supplies, so that no additional investment of money was required for this purpose. On this account we found it necessary to purchase only a very limited amount of equipment. A little book shelving and a few books and publications, aggregating in all at the beginning not more than \$150, constituted the initial investment for the department.

1. The present force consists of four persons: (1) Carl D. Thompson, manager; (2) Florence May Swan, assistant and stenographer; (3) Ethelwyn Mills, assistant and stenographer; (4) Eleanor Spaeth, filing clerk and typist.

Mr. Thompson has been a member of the Socialist party since 1901, has served the party in former years as national lecturer and organizer, was for many years and up to the time of his taking the present position a member of the National Committee of the party, representing Wisconsin; served the party as representative in the state Legislature of Wisconsin and later as city clerk under the Socialist administration in Milwaukee. He is a graduate of a Western college, took a theological seminary course in Chicago and did post-graduate work at the Chicago University, specializing in social and economic sciences, and received the master's degree in 1900.

Miss Florence May Swan is also a member of the Socialist party. She was formerly employed as assistant to the sales manager of a well-known electrical concern in Chicago.

Miss Ethelwyn Mills, also a member of the party, is a graduate of the State University of California, and has had experience in library and research work.

Miss Eleanor Spaeth was secured from the business department of the Milwaukee Social-Democratic Publishing Company, where she had experience as filing clerk. She, like the other members of the department, is a member of the Socialist party.

2. The Material. Naturally, the task of collecting the material which will make the department effective is mostly before us as work to be done. A beginning, however, has been made.

(a) Supplied by the National Office: The New Encyclopedia of Social Reform and a few other reference works, together with about seventy-five cloth bound volumes and sixty-two paper-bound volumes or pamphlets, were turned over to the department from the stock on hand in the National Office. The list included the following:

CLOTH BOUND BOOKS.

Ancient Lowly, Volumes I and II; Ancient Society, American Farmer, Anarchism and Socialism, Art of Lecturing;

Berger's Broadides, Barbarous Mexico, Biographical Memories of Karl Marx;

Class Struggle in America, Capital, Volumes I, II and III; Critique of Political Economy, Class Struggle, Convention Proceedings of 1904, Debs—His Life, Writings and Speeches, Economic Foundation of Society, Essays on the Materialistic Conception of History, Evolutionary Socialism, Evolution of Property, Ethics and the Materialistic Conception of History, Evolution—Social and Organic, Evolution of Man, End of the World, God and My Neighbor, Germs of Mind in Plants.

History of Socialism, Human All Too Human, Karl Marx, Love's Coming of Age, Landmarks of Scientific Socialism, Looking Forward;

Making of the World, Militant Proletariat, Marxian Economics, Mills of Mammon, Origin of the Family;

People's Hour, Puritanism, Positive School of Criminology, Principles of Scientific Socialism, Prince Hagen, Physical Basis of Mind and Morals, Poverty of Philosophy, Positive Outcome of Philosophy, Philosophical Essays;

Roberts' Rules of Order, Right to be Lazy, Russian Bastille, Roots of the Socialist Philosophy, Revolution and Counter Revolution, Road to Power, Rise of the American Proletarian;

Social and Philosophical Studies, Socialism—Utopian and Scientific, Science and the Revolution, Social Revolution, Socialism for Students, Socialism—Its Growth and Outcome, Spiritual Significance of Modern Socialism, Sidelights in Contemporary Socialism, Sale of An Appetite, Socialism and Philosophy, Socialism and Modern Science;

The Marx He Knew, Tongues of Toil, Ten Blind Leaders of the Blind;

Value, Price and Profit, World's Revolution, What's So and What Isn't.

PAMPHLETS.

Bees and Butterflies, Crimes and Criminals, Capitalist Conspiracy in California, Class Struggles in America, Common Sense and the Liquor Traffic, Class Struggle, City for the People;

Dear Bill, Gouged, Government Ownership of Railways, Heads and Hands, How Capitalism Has Hypnotized Society, How We Are Gouged;

Incentive Under Capitalism, Incentive Under Socialism, Industrial Problems, Industrial Socialism, International Socialist Congress, 1910—Report, Introduction to Socialism, Impossibilities of Anarchism;

Lions and Lambs, Little Sister of the Poor, Letters to An American Farmer, Life and Deeds of Uncle Sam, Lesson Outlines in the Economic Interpretation of History;

Mental Dynamite, Monkeys and Monkeyettes, Men and Mules, Merrie England, Milwaukee Municipal Campaign Book;

Newspaper Frauds, Nature Talks in Economics, Pocket Libraries, Principles of Scientific Socialism, Proceedings of 1912 Convention, Question Box;

Socialist Campaign Songs, Socialist Songs with Music, Socialist Songs, Dialogues and Recitations, Socialism—What It Is and How To Get It, Socialism—What It Is and

What It Seeks to Accomplish, Socialism—The Main Points, Socialist Movement, Socialism Made Easy, Socialist Campaign Book—1912, Socialism and Social Problems, Socialism for the Farmer, Socialism—Utopian and Scientific:

Strength of the Strong, Suppressed Information, Skeptics and Doubters, Seven Financial Conspiracies, Social Evil and the Remedy, Should Socialism be Crushed?;

The Socialist, Tricks of the Press, Usurped Powers of the Courts, Unionism and Socialism, Under the Lash;

The Wolves, Way of Happiness, White Slavery.

(b) Donated or loaned by individuals:—In addition to the above the head of the department has loaned from his personal collection some sixteen cloth bound volumes and 118 publications and pamphlets.

Comrade Charles Edward Russell besides donating one copy of each of his own books has loaned from his personal collection some twenty-five publications containing among other things some very valuable official reports of government works and railroads in New Zealand, reports on Workers' Dwellings, Compensation Acts and Labor Laws, etc.

Gustavus Myers contributed all three of his valuable books on the "History of the Great American Fortunes" and also his volume on the "History of the Supreme Court;" Victor L. Berger, while still in Congress in Washington, had shipped to the department a very valuable supply of government reports, including the Congressional Record covering the period of his service and other valuable material; Morris Hillquit contributed his "History of Socialism in the United States" and "Socialism in Theory and Practice;" Louis Boudin, "The Theoretical System of Karl Marx;" E. Stagg Whitin, a copy of his "Penal Servitude;" Robert Hunter, copies of "Poverty" and "Socialists at Work;" George D. Herron, his "Between Caesar and Jesus" and other publications; A. M. Simons, "Social Forces in American History;" James Oneal, a copy of "The Workers in American History;" George R. Kirkpatrick, "War, What For?"; The Appeal to Reason, a complete file of that paper for the last fourteen years and down to date; The Social Democratic Publishing Company, several pamphlets; Florence May Swan, "A New Conscience and An Ancient Evil," "Woman and Economics," and "Not Guilty."

One comrade who was moving and was about to destroy a number of old books, reports, and the like, which he had, happened to think of the department and wired asking if we would pay expressage on the lot if he shipped them to us. We replied that we would and found several very valuable books and reports in the collection.

Comrade O. J. Arness of Minneapolis has made a small financial contribution to help in the purchase of books.

Besides these, there have been lesser contributions too numerous to mention.

3. Periodical Publications on File in the Department.—In addition to the material mentioned above and in addition to about sixty different Socialist and labor papers, the department has on file the following periodical publications;

Publications of the American section of the International Association of Labor Legislation.

Magazine of the National Municipal League.

Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences.

Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.

Kommunale Praxis—the best technical magazine of the German Socialists on municipal problems.

Publications de la Bibliotheque Municipale de Budapest.

Bulletins of the International Socialist Bureau of Brussels.

Millhaud's Les Annales Regle Directe, probably the best technical magazine of the French Socialists on administrative problems.

Socialist year books and bulletins of the I. L. P. of England.

Publications of the United States Government Bureau of Labor, Census, Consular Reports, etc.

Publications, year books, etc., of the governments of New Zealand, Australia and New South Wales.

The Survey.

The Municipality, organ of the League of Wisconsin Municipalities.

American Year Book, Whitaker, World, Tribune and Daily News Almanacs.

Weekly International News Letter of the National Trades Union Centers, sent out from Berlin, Germany.

Weekly News Letter of the American Federation of Labor, Washington.

Congressional Record.

Loose Leaf Digest of Short Ballot Charters.

Reports of United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

Statistical Abstracts of the United States.

Monthly Summary of Commerce and Finance of the United States.

Publications of the Direct Legislation League.

Publications of the American Proportional Representation League.

Monthly magazines of general character, which contain articles of interest along public lines, including Pearsons, Twentieth Century, Review of Reviews. Publications of National Committee on Prison Labor.

III. SCOPE OF THE DEPARTMENT'S WORK.

The general purpose of the department is indicated in the resolutions quoted above. It has been our aim to be guided very largely in the lines of investigation taken up by the requirements placed upon the department by the members. Several weeks before the department opened for work letters began pouring in, containing inquiries which indicated the lines of information that were wanted most. While it is the purpose of the department to serve the elected officials of the party first of all, we understand it to be the desire of the party that the membership shall be served also in matters concerning party work. Taking our cue from the questions received, we have found the scope of the work as outlined below:

1. In general, it has been our business to reply to the inquiries from party members and party officials, comprising a constituency of over 100,000 members and covering a range of questions from the most simple to the most complex. And while we have given precedence in our work to serving the elected officials of the party, and next to the members of the party, we have not refused to reply to those who are not members of the party, so long as their inquiries have to do with Socialism or its problems. The handling of these inquiries has constituted, of course, a very large proportion of our work during the first five months. The nature of the inquiries will be seen by consulting the list of subjects further on in the report.

2. Labor Problems. Naturally enough, the department has specialized on labor problems, with special reference to conditions of labor, wages, hours, etc.,. Realizing that the Socialist movement is the struggle of the working classes, we have assumed from the beginning that the Socialist party will have need most of all for definite and reliable information upon these specific matters. And so, without duplicating the work of other departments or organizations, we have endeavored to make the material upon these matters more accessible and available to the party members.

3. Legislation. With twenty-one¹ representatives in nine different states of the union, the Socialist party is now in a position to have developed a comprehensive, constructive legislative program. We set to work at once to gather as completely as possible all the measures that have been advanced by the Socialists in the United States. We have found some difficulty in getting the measures that were introduced by the Socialists in early sessions in the Massachusetts legislature, and in later years in Pennsylvania, New York and Minnesota. We have succeeded, however, in getting copies of many of these measures. The Wisconsin legislative program was quite complete. Unfortunately, however, there were no printed copies of the bills. This made it necessary for us to copy the whole list of bills. We felt it of enough importance, however, to make it worth while, and finally have succeeded in getting a complete set of about 475 legislative bills introduced by the Socialists in the various legislatures.

As the sessions of the state legislatures were about opening at the time that the work of the department began, we assembled these bills and sent a complete set to each one of the legislative groups elected by the Socialist party in the nine different states. As there were five of the states in which we had elected Socialists to the legislatures that had never had representatives before, this work was of special value. And it was not only appreciated by the Socialists in the state legislatures in this country, but by the comrades elsewhere. We have recently received an urgent request from the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels for a complete set of the legislative bills introduced by the comrades in this country.

We are now engaged in collecting the bills that have been introduced in the legislatures this winter (1913) and hope from this time on to keep a complete

(1) Comrade Stanton of Kansas, after having been duly elected and having been sustained by court procedure in a contest over his seat, was finally ousted by the state Senate in a most high handed and autocratic manner. Comrade Harris of Illinois, after having been elected and qualified and served most of the session, was deprived of his seat by a recount of the votes. This reduces the actual number of Socialist legislators to nineteen.

record, with a copy of every bill introduced by the Socialists in all the state legislatures, until the legislative program of the party is pretty well developed.

4. Municipal Problems. Next in importance to the legislative problems we have been asked to handle almost all phases of municipal questions. First of all, and most persistent, have been the demands for information and assistance in the matter of charter-making. The commission form of government in all of its types has been urged upon the comrades throughout the country. In the struggle with this type of capitalistic reform, the comrades everywhere have sought persistently for information. Sometimes the requests have come by telegraph—in many cases copies of the charters have been forwarded to the department for review and criticism, and thruout the period covered by this report the question of charter-making has been one most constantly thrust upon us.

But other questions have been nearly as persistent. From the problems of a group of comrades just elected to a city council, and facing a fight with a local gas company, to the problem of the best form of garbage disposal; from problems of housing conditions to those of the best type of rails to lay in a street car system; from the question of the best system of accounting for a city government to the best method of handling legal aid and free medical services—the questions have covered practically everything that concerns a city government.

5. General Social and Economic Problems. Besides the problems mentioned above, the inquiries have covered other social and economic questions, such as concentration of wealth, poverty, crime, vice, co-operation, immigration, etc.

6. Socialist Party Methods. Particular attention has been drawn also to methods of the Socialist party and its problems. One of the first questions, for example, that we received called for a study of the state constitutions adopted by the Socialist party in various states. One of the state secretaries wanted to know what dues were charged in the various states as a basis for the forming of a constitution for his particular state. Similarly, information of the methods of the election of state committees was required. From many sources, and repeatedly, we are requested for copies of state and municipal platforms by comrades who desire them as a basis for drafting their own platforms. Information has also been persistently sought with regard to literature published by the party, schools under party control, study courses and party-owned buildings, etc. In short, inquiries along these lines have necessitated a careful analysis of the entire organization of the party and its methods in order that the department might be able to answer the inquiries sent in.

We have made it a special point to avoid all controversial matters, but when information has been sought upon questions of party tactics we have given out the sources of information where the facts on all sides could be found.

IV. METHODS OF WORK.

1. Collection of Material. The first task of the department, of course, was the collection of material and the gathering of sources of information. There were very few reference books in the National Office at the beginning of the work, and this naturally made it difficult. The national secretary, however, very kindly put at our disposal all the reference works in the National Office, and put upon our shelves one copy of all the different books that were in stock. This list included nearly \$100 worth of books. In addition, a letter was sent by the department to all of the well-known Socialist writers and the various American publishers of Socialist works, explaining the situation and asking for contributions. Most of the writers and a few of the publishing concerns responded to this call and contributed various volumes to the department. As time goes on we hope to add to our collection of reference works a very carefully selected list of material, until our department shall be thoroughly equipped. This will, of course, require years of work.

2. Classification. Although the material so far secured is meager, we felt it very important that the party should have the best possible system of classification. As the material grows it is essential that it shall be kept always available and accessible. On this account we spent considerable time in the study of various methods of classification. In the course of this investigation we visited the various libraries in the middle West, and finally the Congressional Library in Washington. We also consulted the methods of classification used by the International Bureau of Brussels. As a result of this study we believe that the best method of classification for the purpose of the Socialist party is an adaptation of the system used by the Congressional Library at Washington, and also

by the Historical Library in Madison, Wis. It is an adaptation of the Cutter expansive system. We have made some modifications, and, for our purpose at least, some improvements, and believe that we now have the best system that could be devised for the classification of the material in the Information department.

3. Indexing. Next to the classification of the material, the most important work is that of indexing. In this we are endeavoring to cover very carefully and thoroughly all the material that comes into the department. We are following the methods of the best libraries in this respect, and cross-referencing all the material generously, so that every piece of essential information can be located ultimately thru the index.

4. How the Material Is Handled. Following the lines of investigation indicated by the inquiries which we receive, we have handled the material as follows:

Material that has come to us in pamphlet form we have, so far as possible, filed alphabetically in a vertical file system. This is automatically indexed by the alphabetical arrangement in the first place, but is further indexed in a card system. When the material is too bulky for filing in a system of this kind it goes on the shelves under the classification system mentioned above. When the pamphlet or leaflet material becomes considerable upon any subject, it is then put into pamphlet cases, and these in turn are classified as above. In this way all of the material is classified and indexed and thus made available, whether it be a leaflet, a letter from some authority on the subject, a pamphlet, a book, or a whole series of volumes.

5. Preparation of Bibliographies. As the questions are received in the department research is made, first in the material that is available, then thru the libraries co-operating or in any way available—and when necessary special inquiries are made from those who are able to assist in gathering the information until as much material and information as is possible has been gathered. The references thus gathered, together with such suggestions as are thought to be most helpful, are manifolded or mimeographed and constitute a sort of source of information on that particular subject. These are then kept on hand, to be sent out to all who make inquiries on these specific points. This system greatly simplifies the work of handling inquiries and enables the department to cover a multitude of matters which could not otherwise be handled.

6. Bulletins. So far the department has not been able to publish any of its material in permanent form. However, in connection with the weekly bulletins that are mailed out each week to the Socialist officials and papers, the department has been given from two to four or five pages of mimeographed material. In this way we have published circular letters, some appeals for information, typical questions with their answers, an occasional discussion of matters that we think might be of general interest, and some articles that are intended to give the comrades an idea of the work the department is doing. The bulletins, of course, cannot cover but the merest fraction of the work of the department. They do, however, serve to give publicity to a considerable part of our information and help to awaken the interest of the comrades and others in the work that the party is doing thru this department.

7. Legal Aid. At the National Convention of the Socialist Party last May (1912) an organization of Socialist lawyers was formed, totaling 178 lawyers in thirty-six different states. The secretary of this organization, Comrade Milton Clawson of Indianapolis, immediately upon the formation of the department sent us the list of his members and offered to assist the party in its legal problems thru this department. We very shortly found that this service was very greatly needed and very valuable. Quite a number of legal questions, some of them of considerable difficulty, have been referred to this department for reply and by us been referred to the various attorneys, who have given careful and painstaking attention to the matters and given us legal advice. This service has cost the party and the comrades nothing, the Socialist lawyers giving their service without charge.

8. Naturalization. At the urgent request of many of the foreign speaking comrades in Chicago and elsewhere, the department has undertaken to assist in naturalizing the Socialists thruout the country. It is claimed that there are several hundred thousand Socialists in the United States who are not naturalized. The foreign speaking comrades believe that a persistent and determined effort will result in naturalizing a very large proportion of these within the next five or six years. They have appealed to this department for help, having

organized a committee with legal assistance that handles all of the inquiries and requests for assistance, the Information Department acting merely as a clearing house for them. We have undertaken this work and in this connection have co-operated, not only with the committee in Chicago, but with the Rand School of Social Science in New York and other agencies that are helping to naturalize our comrades. The committee serves without pay. In this connection 150 individuals in ninety cities in twenty-eight different states have been helped.

9. **Special Investigations.** Certain inquiries submitted to the department have compelled us to make special investigations. In some cases this was because there was no information of the kind required by the Socialist party, and in other cases the information available could not be entirely trusted. Among these subjects may be mentioned the following:

(a) **Co-Operation.**—Inquiries from thirty-one individuals in twenty-eight cities in sixteen states have been received, the inquiries contemplating the starting of co-operative stores and plants for enterprises of various kinds. In view of the countless number of failures that have been made in the line of co-operation in the United States, we have considered it especially important that the comrades should get possession of all possible information before they attempt to start some enterprise. On this account we set out at once to gather information on this subject very carefully and completely. In this we have co-operated with the committee appointed by the last convention of the Socialist party for the investigation of the subject. We are working together with them, both in the assembling of the material and a special investigation of the subject, covering the more recent phases of the movement here in this country. We are investigating not only the history of the co-operative movement and the principles underlying its successful operation in other countries, but are also collecting material from individual enterprises that are successful and are getting into touch with the various organizations that are working for the promotion of co-operation in this country. In this connection we have been in consultation frequently with comrades who have had many years of experience in practical commercial lines, as well as in co-operative enterprises. We have also been in correspondence with the expert accountants who have been standardizing methods of accounting for co-operative industries. In this way we are gathering all possible essential information upon the subject and putting it at the disposal of the comrades who are contemplating the starting of co-operative enterprises.

(b) **Restriction of the Suffrage—Poll Tax.**—Appeal has been made to us from Socialist locals and labor organizations, as well as from Socialist newspapers, for assistance in fighting the restriction of suffrage, especially in the Southern states. Upon investigating the matter we found that there was very little definite information at hand. We have therefore undertaken to gather as many of the facts as possible. We have made a digest of the laws of the various states with reference to the restriction of the suffrage and are now gathering information as to the probable number of people that are disfranchised by reason of the laws of the various states. In this matter we are having the assistance of a number of comrades, especially in the Southern states.

(c) **Commission Form of Government.**—The study which the party began some years ago thru its special committee on the commission form of government has been continued by this department. Upon this matter we have gathered all of the essential information published by the various organizations that are advancing the idea of commission form of government for cities and such material as Beard's Loose Leaf Digest of Short Ballot Charters, etc. And in addition to this we have made original studies of all the different forms of proposed charters.

As a direct result of this work we have prepared for submission to the National Committee and to scores of locals that have been applying for assistance, a draft of a suggested model charter which embodies, or is intended to embody, the Socialist principles. This draft of charter, which has been made entirely by this department, is now in the form of a mimeographed document of over thirty pages. It is being submitted to the officials of the Socialist party, to the special students of municipal problems in the party and to the party membership as widely as possible, not for publication nor for adoption in the form in which it is drafted, but solely for the purpose of

drawing out suggestions and criticisms which it is hoped will result in amendment, revision and improvement, to the end that the Socialist party may have a concrete and constructive proposal to make as over against the proposed commission form of government for cities. A copy of this proposed draft of charter, together with our suggestions on charter making, are submitted herewith as a separate publication.

(d) **Party Methods.**—Several of the comrades have applied to us for information concerning the provisions of the various state constitutions of the Socialist party. It shortly became clear that sooner or later we would have to make a careful analysis of all the various state constitutions and tabulate the results. While we were planning for this work one of the students of the University of Chicago who was making a special study of Socialist methods agreed to undertake this work for us. He is now engaged upon it, is making the tabulations under the direction of our department and will soon have the work completed. When it is finished the results may be published in tabulated form and will show at a glance the general condition of the constitutions of the state organizations of the party thruout the United States.

(e) **Party Owned Buildings.**—In response to a request from Springfield, Illinois, and one or two other places, we have begun gathering information as to the buildings which have been built by Socialists and are owned and controlled by them. So far we have not received replies to all of the questions sent out, so that the matter is in process. This investigation covers also the subject of party schools.

(f) **Election Returns.**—One of the first questions received in the department during the first week of its existence was very naturally a question as to how many votes had been cast for the Socialist candidates in the fall election. Various conflicting returns were published by the papers and the department began at once circularizing the official secretaries of state of the various states for the final official returns. In this we had the assistance of Comrade Ghent of the National Socialist, who helped us very materially in checking up the returns and arriving at a final accurate and reliable figure. The result of this work was published from time to time in the Bulletin and a final return, in which we all agreed, was published.

(g) **Elected Socialist Officials in the United States.**—Following closely upon the question of the election returns came the question of the number of Socialists elected and holding office in the United States. The total number elected prior to the elections of 1912 had been variously reported. Months of work had been put upon this subject by Professor Hoxie of the University of Chicago and others, and the results were admittedly partial and unsatisfactory. We decided that we would try first of all to make up an authoritative and reliable list of Socialists that were elected to the state Legislatures. This was a comparatively easy task. And the list is given on another page of this report. Next we have undertaken to compile a similarly reliable list of the Socialists holding office at the present time thruout the United States and a list of all officials elected by the present Socialist party from the beginning. This is a most difficult task. There is no method of reports in the party, either as to the work of elected officials or even as to the members of the party elected, either by locals to the state organizations or by the state organizations to the national office. Consequently, we have been compelled to circularize the state secretaries, and they in turn have had to circularize the locals. And even then repeated appeals have failed to draw out replies in many cases. We have mailed out no less than a thousand inquiries in all begging for this information and we have not all of it yet. It would seem as tho there should be some method devised for getting authentic reports of elected officials to the state organizations and in turn from the state offices to the national.

We assume that a complete and authentic list of all officials elected by the party is a very desirable piece of information. At any rate we are receiving constantly inquiries for such a list, not only by Socialist, but by non-Socialist publications such as the National Municipal Review, and also from European countries, where the comrades are manifesting an increasing interest in our movement. We shall endeavor to follow up the work until the list is reasonably complete.

Once the list for the current year has been completed we shall give some attention to correcting the list of the preceding years, and with this as a basis it will be a matter of comparative ease to keep up a reliable list of those elected

hereafter. In this way we shall have available for the party a reliable list of the elected officials.

(h) **Socialist Administrations.**—The work of the Socialists in the various municipal councils we have also considered of vital interest and importance. Accordingly we have begun the collection of all possible material bearing upon the work of the Socialists in municipal councils. From Milwaukee we have secured bound volumes of the council proceedings of that city from the year 1904-5 (the year when the Socialists were first elected to the city council) down to the present date, with the exception of one year, for which the bound volume is missing. This, together with the other material on hand, gives us a **complete official record of practically everything the Socialists did in the municipal council in Milwaukee.** It includes not only measures which they actually passed, but also the texts of the measures which they introduced but which were defeated; it includes also the text of thirty or forty measures which the Socialists of the city council of Milwaukee prepared and sent to the state Legislature of Wisconsin, providing for various elements for home rule and self-government for the city.

The comrades in Schenectady have also been particularly responsive to requests for information concerning the Socialist administration there. Not only the mayor, Comrade George R. Lunn, but Comrade Charles A. Mullen, commissioner of public works; Comrade Fred W. Bentley, superintendent of water bureau; Comrade Meyer, comptroller, and others, have given freely of their time and their documents and publications. Comrade Mullen has been very free in assisting us in replying to numerous inquiries concerning technical phases of the paving problem, and Comrade Bentley has assisted us in helping numerous locals of the party in the solution of the engineering problems involved in the construction of municipal water and light plants. The comptroller has given us the benefit of the methods of accounting and budget making used in Schenectady, certain parts of which were found to be of such unique value that the state auditor of the state of New York, who has been standardizing methods of accounting for small cities in that state, has adopted them as a standard for the rest of the cities. In this way the information gathered from Schenectady has been of immediate value and use to the comrades in many different directions.

Butte, Montana, has also contributed some material with reference to the work of their administration there. Due to the fact that their council proceedings are not printed, however, it has been more difficult to get the results of their work in official form.

We have partial reports of the work of the Socialists in Berkeley, California; Flint, Michigan; Two Harbors, Minnesota; Manitowoc, Wisconsin. Comrades in Grand Junction, Colorado, and Spokane, Washington, have given us valuable suggestions from their experiences with reference to the commission form of government and charter making.

V. THE LEGISLATIVE PROGRAM.

1. **State.**—The department has spent considerable time and effort in gathering material which gives the complete legislative program of the American Socialists in the various state Legislatures of the country. We find that previous to the winter sessions of 1912-1913 over four hundred and seventy-five bills have been introduced by party representatives in the different states. It was impossible to secure more than a very small number of these in printed form, so that over four hundred of them have been copied since November, and a complete file has been sent to the secretaries of the State Legislative Committees in the nine states where we have had representatives this year, to be kept for permanent reference there, to serve as guides and suggestions to our representatives in the future. At least two complete files have been reserved for the national office, and one file has been sent at urgent request to the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels in Belgium.

The Socialist legislative program can best be illustrated by giving a list of the bills, with alphabetical classification of the main heads. This list does not include the 1913 bills. We have not yet received complete files of these, as some of the state legislatures are still in session, but we are glad to note that some new subjects, or new phases of old subjects, have been touched on in the legislative work of the comrades this year.

The list is as follows (the numerals indicate the number of bills on the respective subject):

COUNTY AFFAIRS—

- Chairman of county boards.
- Powers of boards of supervisors, 7 bills.
- Home rule, providing for public ownership.
- Proceedings of boards of supervisors.
- Commissioner of supplies, creating office.
- Inquests of the dead, 2.
- Notification of accident or death to county officer.
- County aid in construction of bridges.
- Establishment of streets or public ways.
- Sheriffs, power of.
- Firemen's association.
- Finance—
 - Funds from clerks of courts.
 - Tax commission, creation of.
 - Issue of bonds.
- Home rule—
 - Police force.
 - Health department.
 - Public works department.
 - Funds for public work.
 - Names of towns.
- Institutions—
 - Library systems.
 - Hospital boards.
 - Care of poor.
 - Care of blind.

COURTS AND COURT PROCEDURE—

- Costs—
 - Abolishing costs and security for cost.
 - Abolishing prepayment.
 - New trial without prepayment.
 - Legal aid to poor.
- Repeal of act on essentials of undertaking.
- Damages, suits for, 5—
 - Interest on suits for damages, 3.
 - Notice of injury in suits for damages.
- Injunctions, prohibiting, 5—
 - In labor troubles, 2.
- Federal bill in regard to injunctions.
- Resolutions asking for congressional investigation of judicial decisions.
- Judiciary—
 - Qualification.
 - Election by people.
 - Federal judges to be elected by people.
 - Jurisdiction and term of office.
- Jury commissioners, appointment and qualification of, 3.
- Justice of the Peace.
 - Election of.
 - Jurisdiction.
 - To provide for salaried justices.
- Legal aid—
 - To the poor, 2.
 - To criminals.
- Miscellaneous—
 - Verdict of jury binding.
 - Foreclosure of land contracts.
 - Courts not to declare acts of legislature unconstitutional.
 - Claims against cities.
- New trials on appeal.
- Bond on writ of error.
- Removal of cases in justice courts.
- Dismissal of writ of error.
- Extending privilege of writ of error in criminal cases.
- Permitting of costs in case of reversal.
- Clerks of courts.
- Conduct of official attorneys.
- Compensation of reporters, 3.
- Register of deeds.
- Competency of witnesses.
- Return of first writ of mandamus.
- Service of summons.
- Filing of complaints.
- Third degree, abolition of.
- Garnishee in suits for wages.
- Provision for attorney's fees in suits for wages.

DIRECT LEGISLATION—

- Initiative.
- Referendum, 2.
- Initiative and Referendum, 4.

DOMESTIC RELATIONS—

- Support of wife apart from husband.
- Support of poor relations.
- Divorce actions, appearance of district attorney.

EDUCATION—

- Compulsory school attendance.
- Direct election of school boards, 2.
- County system of schools and taxation therefor.
- Maintenance of schools.
- Free meals.
- Free text-books, 4.
- Trade schools, 3.
- Truancy officers and factory inspectors, 2.
- University, appropriation for.

ELECTIONS—

- Qualifications of elected officials, 2.
- Qualification of electors.
- Qualification of candidates.
- Freedom in signing of nomination petitions.
- Conduct of elections.
- Elections for vacated offices, 2.
- Election officials, appointment of, 2.
- Registration, providing for removals.
- Abolishing separate ballot boxes for women.
- Minority representation on certain boards of political officers.
- Nomination papers of new political parties.
- Nomination papers of minority parties.
- Election day a legal holiday.

GENERAL—

- Carrying of concealed weapons.
- Cost of living, investigation.
- Support of neglected children.
- Exemption of bank accounts.
- Checking accounts in banks.
- Vagrancy, 2.

GOVERNMENT, NATIONAL—

- Constitutional convention.
- International peace, 2.
- Foreign relations—passports.
- Chinese immigration.
- Abrogation of extradition treaty with Russia, 2.
- Government Ownership—
 - Railroads, express, telegraph and telephone.
 - Railroads, 4.
 - Matchmaking industry.
 - Coal.
 - Protection of game.
- Parcel post, 3.
- Postal savings banks.
- Printing, continuance of use of handroller presses.
- Senate, abolition of.
- Trusts, government ownership of.
- Anti-trust law, amendment so as not to prevent labor organization and agricultural combinations, 2.

LABOR—

- Child labor, 10.
- Rest rooms in factories, shops, stores.
- Commissioner of labor, assistants.
- Prohibiting employment of non-citizens on state contracts, 2.
- Abolishing contract labor on public works.
- Publishing of contracts, 2.
- Employers serve notice.
- Three days' notice of employer or employee.
- Prohibiting coercing of employer to discharge employee.
- Convict—
 - Abolishing of contracts, 3.
 - Marking of articles.
 - Providing for wages.
- Factory inspector's assistants.
- Prohibiting false advertisements, 2.
- Full crew on railroads, 2.
- Hours—
 - Eight hours on public buildings and works, 3.
 - Barber shops closed Sunday.
 - Hours in bakeries, 2.
 - Eight hours in ship building.
 - Eight hours in foundries and factories.
 - Thirty-six hours' consecutive rest.
 - Eight hours in factories for manufacture of explosives.
- Housing in railroad and lumber camps—
- Insurance—
 - Compensation, 4.
 - Assumption of risks, 2.
 - Contributory negligence, 7.
 - Employers' liability, 5.
 - Employers' negligence, 2.
 - Reports of accidents, 3.
- Legal aid, 3.
- Licensing engineers.

Occupational disease.

Pensions, old age, 6.

Private police, 2.

Safety—

General, 1.

Emery wheel blower, 2.

Safe scaffolding, and safety in construction of buildings, 6.

Safeguards for machinery.

Fire protection, 2.

Safety device exhibits, 2.

Sanitation.

State employes, salaries.

Investigation of accident to a certain state employe, Wisconsin.

Labor statistics.

Wages—

Assignment of salaries to married men.

Garnishment.

Wages in public service corporations, 2.

Abolishing coercion to trade at company's store, etc.

Time and manner of payment, 3.

Strikes, Disputes—

Peaceful picketing, 4.

Advertising for employes during labor disputes, 2.

Boycotting.

Massachusetts, Lawrence strike.

Prevention of injury to another's business except in case of strike.

Preventing pursuit to work illegal except in case of strike.

Exemption of unions and members of unions from damages, except in cer-

tain cases.

Unemployed—

Urging U. S. government to remedy, 2.

Work on state highways.

Statistics.

Free employment offices.

Ventilation in manufacturing and mercantile establishments.

Women's labor, hours, 3.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC—

Licenses, excise.

Dance regulations in saloons.

License registered pharmacists.

Control and regulation, 2.

Senate investigation.

Licenses, local authority.

MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS—

Building inspector, creating office, 2.

Special cities, concerning streets, dams, etc, 2.

Civil service fund.

Commission form of government, abandoning, 2.

Charter amended by popular vote.

Courts, establishment of special municipal.

Direct legislation—

Initiative, 2.

Referendum.

Initiative and referendum, 5.

Recall, 5.

Elections, redistricting so as to equalize wards.

Election day a half holiday.

Finance—

Powers of Council in taxation, 2.

Correction of assessments.

Savings deposits of city bonds with state treasurer.

Home rule in finance, 2.

Regulation of indebtedness and assets of new towns.

Extending time of tax payment six months.

Housing—

Model dwellings, municipal ownership.

Municipal lodging houses, 2.

Tenement houses, regulation.

Hotel licenses.

Information bureaus in cities of first class.

Land—

Condemnation and acquiring of, 3.

Loans for park lands.

Method of annexation.

Milwaukee, grant of submerged land to, 2.

Sale and disposal of land by city.

Vacation of plats.

Libraries—

Maintenance of,

Disinfection of books.

Municipal Ownership—

Docks.

Plumbing apparatus, 2.

Waterworks, lighting and heating plants.

Lavatories.

Ice plants, 3.

Public museum.

- Auditorium.
- Fire insurance.
- Fuel.
- Slaughter houses, 2.
- Public utilities, general, 4.
- Compensation for public utilities.
- Lighting plants, 3.
- Gas plants, 2.
- Public railways.
- Public utilities—
 - Franchises, limitations, etc., 7.
 - Regulation.
 - Telephone.
 - Street railways, 5.
 - Gas, 2.
- Press, public utility for publicity.
- Parks—
 - Tax for maintenance, 2.
 - City forester, creating office.
- Police and fire department, civil service.
- Public Works' Department, establishment of, 2.
- Sewage, tax for,
- Smoke abatement.
- Streets—
 - Municipal ownership of highways.
 - Street improvement, assessment for,
 - Street sprinkling, provision for,

STATE AFFAIRS—

- Bulletin of political and social science.
- Constitutional convention, 3.
- Constitutional amendments, easier methods.
- Indexing of statutes.
- Regulation of mining corporations.
- Regulation of combinations and trusts.
- Redistricting of state.
- Finance, surety on official bonds.
- Regulation of construction of bridges.
- Title to land used as highways.
- Institutions—
 - Investigations of soldiers' home.
 - Penalty for abuse of inmates.
 - Care of blind.
- Insurance—
 - Providing for state insurance, 2.
 - Examination of insurance companies.
 - Fire insurance, valuation of property, 2.
- Registration of lobbyists in state Legislature.
- Compensation of legislators.
- Licenses, architects.
- State ownership.
- Land and natural resources, 2.
- Land, purchase price.
- Preventing further sale of public lands.
- Reservation of mineral, oil and natural gas rights, 2.
- Preservation woods, forests, streams, etc., 2.
- Internal improvements, 3.
- Lands, minerals, and water power.
- Water powers, 2.
- Fishnets in Lake Michigan.
- State Board of Public Works, creating,
- State ownership public utilities—
 - General.
 - Railroads and manufactures.
 - Storage houses and distributing depots.
 - Creameries, 2.
 - Grain elevators.
- Investigation of officials failing to enforce police laws.
- State printing plant, establishment of, 3.
- New method of arranging for state printing for best interests of state.
- Convicts' families, care of.
- Fire protection of public buildings.
- Engineering experts, in public works.
- Incorporation of stock exchange.
- Telegraph companies, liability.
- Railroads—
 - Commission, duties, etc.
 - Railroad crossings, 2.
 - Responsibility for murder in avoidable accidents, 2.
 - Protection of passengers by regulating hours of employes, 2.
- Sanitation—Use of second-hand bottles, 2.
- Traffic, regulation.
- Lights on automobiles, 2.
- Number plates on automobiles.
- Licenses of automobiles.
- Automobile speed law.

TAXATION—

- Semi-annual payment of taxes.
- Penalty for failure to file tax returns.
- General court to impose taxes.
- Taxation of credits.
- Tax on popular magazines.
- Penalty for failure to pay taxes, 2.
- Distributing of omitted taxes.
- Tax ferrets.
- Assessment, 2.
- Sale of land for taxes, 3.
- Exemption, 2.
- Collection of taxes as debts.
- Tax proceedings—notice.

2. **Congressional Legislative Program.** In the same manner as in the case of the state legislative program the department has taken especial pains to collect all material bearing upon the congressional legislative program of the party. In this connection we have assembled, first of all, the pamphlets and articles containing the record of the work of our first congressman. We also secured thru the efforts of Congressman Berger himself a complete set of the bound volumes (with index) of the Congressional Record, containing the official record of congress covering the entire period of comrade Berger's term. And, finally, we have secured from official sources in Washington a complete printed set of all the bills and resolutions that comrade Berger introduced, with the exception of a few which were out of print. These missing ones are being secured from comrade Berger and will be copied.

In this way we are assembling the complete legislative program of the party—municipal, state and national—from official sources, and in complete detail. We now propose to exchange a set of these bills with the comrades of the International Socialist Bureau at Brussels and secure similar material on the legislative program of the Socialists in the European countries. To this end a complete set of our bills have already been sent to Brussels in response to their request.

VI. CO-OPERATING FORCES.

We take pleasure in reporting that a most delightful spirit of co-operation has been shown towards the department from all directions. Not only is this true of the various Socialist organizations and individuals, but even non-Socialist forces have been very helpful in gathering information for the department.

1. **Socialist Forces.** One of the first communications received by the director of the department was from the secretary of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society in New York, comrade Harry W. Laidler. From the beginning this society has offered its services to assist in the investigation of various special problems. And we have found a number of the members very helpful, and continue to enjoy their assistance and co-operation.

The Socialist lawyers' organization, referred to in another place in this report, has also been very helpful in the matter of legal questions.

The International Socialist Bureau at Brussels has also assisted us to some extent, and the research bureau recently established in England has also agreed to co-operate with us in the work at hand.

2. **Non-Socialist Forces.** Among the non-Socialist organizations that have been helpful special mention should be made of the municipal reference libraries, the legislative reference libraries, the International Association of Labor Legislation, the National Municipal League, the Proportional Representation League, the Direct Legislation League, the Short-Ballot Association, the Mothers' Pension League, and others.

3. **Technical Service.** A number of experts and specialists have volunteered their assistance and are helping on technical problems. Among those thus co-operating may be mentioned Charles P. Steinmetz of Schenectady, who is recognized as one of the leading authorities in the world on all electrical questions; Edward Bemis, a recognized expert in gas and various municipal problems; Charles A. Mullen, who is the recognized authority in street construction; Fred W. Bentley, superintendent of the waterworks system in Schenectady, who is a very competent engineer; Franklin H. Wentworth, who is a recognized authority in fire protection and prevention; John C. Kennedy, expert in the matter of housing and city planning.

4. **Special Students.** Comrade Charles Edward Russell, who is recognized as one of the foremost special students in the country, has given special attention and made several valuable contributions to the department already. Comrade A. M. Simons, who is recognized as a special student of the subject of agri-

culture from the Socialist standpoint; comrade Ernest Untermann, a special student of Marxian theory; comrade William Leiserson, of the Wisconsin Industrial Commission, who is recognized as an authority on the methods of dealing with the problem of the unemployed, both in this and foreign countries; comrade May Wood-Simons, special student in educational subjects; comrade Karl F. M. Sandberg, a special student of banks and banking systems; Gustavus Myers, special student of the origin of great fortunes in America; Frederic C. Howe, noted authority and writer on municipal problems; Professor Charles Beard of Columbia University; comrade Oscar Ameringer, who is making a study of taxation; comrade Ingraham, a special student of social centers; comrade Caro Lloyd, who is studying municipal ownership; Thos. J. Libbin, a special student in the Columbia University who is investigating municipal markets, and many others have been in one way and another assisting the department in the gathering of information, and continue to co-operate along these lines.

Putting the Forces to Work. It is a matter of common knowledge that the Socialist party has in its membership a surprising amount of talent and capacity. It is our ambition to locate these comrades and their special talents, and, so far as their time and resources will permit, to put them to work on the special constructive problems in which the party needs assistance. To this end we are compiling a list as rapidly as possible of all the comrades in the movement who have any special ability or technical knowledge and training, and noting their specialties. And then, as the questions in their particular lines arise, we refer such questions to them and thus enlist their energies. It has been suggested, and we are endeavoring to follow it out, that there are in the universities of America a host of young men and women who are already past the under-graduate course and are doing special work under the direction of trained and reliable instructors whose energies ought to be directed towards practical and constructive work. We are preparing lists of the subjects upon which we require information and are urging the special students in the universities, especially those who are Socialists, to choose subjects for their investigation for their theses and publications which, when gathered and published, will be of practical value. In addition to this, it is gratifying and surprising to note the willingness with which the various educational institutions, such as municipal reference libraries, legislative reference libraries, and special bureaus, take up the investigation of special subjects on which the Socialist movement has need for information. In a sense, we are able to put the universities and the libraries and the research organizations of the world to work upon our technical problems. So far as this is possible, and in the spirit of mutual aid and co-operation, we are attempting to stimulate this kind of work.

VII. INQUIRIES HANDLED.

We give below a complete list of the inquiries answered by the department during the first six months of its existence. In gathering the material and information so far, and in getting specific material for replies to inquiries, an immense amount of correspondence has been necessary in addition to that listed below. We have not had the time to go thru the files and make a record of this correspondence, but counting the circular and form letters, the estimate following seems to be quite fair.

The entire work may be summarized as follows:

Total number of inquiries received and answered, 1,042.

Total number of inquiries sent out in search for information, 1,600.

The subjects upon which inquiries were most frequently received and the number received and answered were as follows:

On commission form of government for cities—69 inquiries from 57 cities in 24 different states;

On co-operation—31 inquiries from 28 cities in 16 different states;

On naturalization—158 inquiries from 90 cities in 28 different states;

On various municipal problems—142 inquiries from 81 cities in 31 different states.

Special work in response to requests received has been done as follows: City charters reviewed and criticised—for the Socialists in 16 cities. Model charter drawn and submitted for criticism.

Suggested party constitution drawn for larger cities, embodying experience of the best organizations available.

LIST OF SUBJECTS HANDLED BY INFORMATION DEPARTMENT.

December 1, 1912, to May 1, 1913.

At this point we anticipate the criticism that we have attempted to cover too much ground to do the work thoroughly. Considering our force and equipment, this is quite true,—but the questions thrust upon us have compelled the wide range of work. We have made it a rule to undertake nothing but matters referred to us. These we have taken and answered as best we could, feeling that even partial information where it was sought would be better than none at all. And besides, the questions serve as the best kind of indication of the information that is required by the party, and thus serve as an indication of the line of work to pursue in the future.

In the following list the subjects are arranged alphabetically, and after each subject is given the city from which the inquiry has come, and which has been assisted with information, together with an occasional note of explanation where it was thought necessary:

- AGRICULTURE—
 - Revolution in. Portland, Me.; Chicago.
 - Trustified. Grand Forks, N. D.
 - Total number in agricultural pursuits in U. S. Newcastle, Cal.
- ALMANAC—
 - Tribune, 1913. Girard, O.
- ALTGELD'S—
 - Government by Injunction, where to find it. Cleveland, O.
- AMENDMENT—
 - Of the U. S. Constitution. Okomah, Okla.
- ARBITRATION—
 - Courts in New Zealand, Newaygo, Mich.
 - Compulsory, Midland, Mich.
- ARMY AND NAVY—
 - Expenditure of the government in U. S.
 - Special propaganda leaflets. New York City.
- ASSOCIATED PRESS—
 - Sources of information concerning. Newaygo, Mich.
- ATTORNEYS—
 - Socialist. See Socialist party attorneys.
- BANKS AND BANKING—
 - General—Washington, D. C.; Eugene, Ore; Ranier, Ore.
 - Bankers and bank employees in U. S. Newcastle, Cal.
- BATTLESHIPS—
 - Total cost of, built at a government yard. Warland, Wyo.
- BELGIUM STRIKE—
 - Springfield, Ill.; Pittsburgh, Pa.
- BERGER, VICTOR—
 - Work in Congress, New York City.
- BINDER TWINE PLANT—
 - List of those interested in the state. Waupun, Wis.
- BLANK PETITIONS—
 - For dependent children. Staunton, Ill.
- BOND ISSUE—
 - For public road improvement. Legerwood, N. C.
- BOY SCOUTS—
 - Method of organization; what part did they play in the bootblacks' strike. Frederick, Okla.; Snyder, Okla.
 - General information. Augusta, Ga.; Greenville, Mich.; Elberta, Mich.; Syracuse, N. Y.
- BUILDING CODES—
 - Samples, etc. New Rochelle, N. Y.
- BUILDINGS—
 - Party owned headquarters. Springfield, Ill.
- BULLETINS—
 - Requests for—Benton Harbor, Mich.; Bridgeport, Conn.; London, England; Berlin, Germany.
- CAMPAIGNS—
 - Contributions of all parties. Cresco, Iowa.
- CAPITALIZATION—
 - Of public utilities, Milwaukee, Wis.
 - Of corporations, Lincoln, Me.
- CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—
 - Yuma, Arizona.
- CATHOLIC CHURCH—
 - Controversy with Socialism. Manchester, N. H.; Winfred, S. D., Texarkana, Texas.
 - Relation to largest capitalist organizations in the world, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 - Investments in American railway securities, Kalamazoo, Mich.
- CHARTER MAKING—
 - General information. Montrose, Colo.; Superior, Wis.; Holland, Mich.; Berkeley, Cal.; Denver, Colo.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Phoenix, Ariz.
 - Commission form, charters reviewed and criticized, 10 states, 16 cities. Fort Collins, Colo.; Muscatine, Ia.; Grand Rapids, Lansing, Traverse City, Mich.; Brainard, Minn.; Carson City, Nev.; Winnemucca, Nev.; Elizabeth, N. J.; Akron, Cincinnati, Norwood, O.; Allentown, Philadelphia, Pa.; Wheeling, W. Va.; Superior, Wis.

Commission form, general information concerning, 24 states, 57 cities, 69 inquiries.
 Richmond, Sacramento, Berkeley, San Diego, Watsonville, Cal.; Cripple Creek, Denver, Colo.; Bridgeport, East Berlin, Rockville, Conn.; Wilmington Del.; Miami, Fla.; Macon, Ga.; Pocatello (2), Idaho; Chicago, Glencoe, La Salle, Lincoln, Naperville, Streator, Ill.; Kokomo, Mishawaka, Ind.; Muscatine, Ottumwa, Iowa; Pittsburg, Kan.; Brunswick, Md.; Grand Rapids (2), Traverse City (2), Mich.; Brainerd (4), Duluth, Minn.; Lincoln, Neb.; New York, N. Y.; Winston-Salem, N. C.; Akron, Ashtabula, Canton, Cincinnati, Columbus, Coshocton, Dayton, Fostoria, Granville, Hamilton, Sandusky, Westerville, Ohio; Eugene, Ore.; Allensport, Philadelphia (2), Reading, Pa.; Rockhill, S. C.; Clarksburg, Wheeling, W. Va.; Madison, Racine, Wis.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

Model charters. Phoenix, Ariz.; Edenbower, Ore.; Miami, Ariz.; Paterson, N. J.

CIVIL SERVICE in municipal government. Berkeley, Cal.

CLERGYMEN—
 List of clergymen in United States. Minot, N. D.
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COMPETITION, Waste of. Appleton, Wis.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTIONS, Socialists in. Cresskill, N. J.

CONSTITUTIONS—
 Provisions of state constitution in regard to water power, roads, levies, factories, etc. St. Louis, Mo.
 Constitution making, state. Derby, Conn.; Phoenix, Ariz.

CONGRESSIONAL VOTE of Fourth and Fifth Districts of Wisconsin. Dixon, Cal.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE. Riverside, Ill.

CONVICT CONTRACT LABOR. Midland, Mich.

CO-OPERATION—
 General information concerning co-operation and cooperative enterprises, 16 states, 23 cities, 31 inquiries. East Auburn, Cal.; Rockville, Conn.; Cresco, Ia.; Pocatello, Ida.; Chicago, Macomb, O'Fallon, Quincy, Ill.; Battle Creek, Cadillac, Elberta, Grand Haven, Three Rivers, Mich.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Ely, Nev.; Concord, N. H.; Buffalo, New York, Schenectady, N. Y.; Spencer, N. C.; Stillwater, Snyder, Okla.; Allensport, Pa.; Maynardville, Tenn.; Bryn Mawr, Wash.; Cheyenne, Wyo.; Clarksburg, W. Va.

Co-operative stores in Pennsylvania. Harrisburg, Pa.

Co-operative colonies. Philadelphia, Pa.

Effect on farmers. Cascade, Mont.

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COTTON INDUSTRY. Grand Forks, N. D.

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COUNTY CONSTITUTIONS. S. P. Chicago, Ill.; Bellingham, Wash.

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Labor unions. Ashtabula, Ohio.

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GRAFT in the government. Geneva, Neb.

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What states have adopted. Marmon, N. D.

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LANDED ESTATES. Grand Forks, N. D.

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LEGIEN, CARL, address of. Springfield, Ill.

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achieved, age, hours, wages of child employes. South Bend, Ind.

Bill to raise the age at which children may be employed from 12 to 14 years.

Concord, N. H.

Compensation, workmen's act, Wisconsin.

Denver, Colo. (2); Derby, Conn.; Scammon, Kans.; Reno, Nev.; Concord,

N. H.; Cheyenne, Wyo.

Compensation of miners for time lost on account of closing of mine on account

of violation of law. Girard, Kans.

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Factory inspection. Concord, N. H.

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Full crew bill. Reno, Nev.

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Home rule for cities. See also "Charter Making." Topeka, Kans.; Reno, Nev.;

Akron, Ohio; Coshocton, Ohio.

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cord, N. H.

Injunctions in strike troubles. Concord, N. H.

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Kans.; Wakefield, Kans.; Elberta, Kans.; Lake Linden, Mich.; Harrisburg,

Pa.; Reading, Pa.

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Ill.; Kokomo, Ind.; Tonopah, Nev.; New York, N. Y.; Olympia, Wash.

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Recall of judges. Madison, Wis.

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Resolutions, under which the Chicago committee under the Lieutenant Governor

is investigating labor. Reno, Nev.

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supplies. Scammon, Kans.

Text-book law—free. Topeka, Kans.; Hoburn, Mass.

Text-book law—uniform. Topeka, Kans.; Oronogo, Mo.

Tariff laws. St. Louis, Mo.

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Ventilation in metal mines. Tonopah, Nev.

Water power, conservation of. Bath, Me.

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Legislators, how many, names of, etc. Chicago, Ill.; Haverhill, Mass.

LIQUOR TRAFFIC—

Socialist attitude. Ashtabula, Ohio; Toole, Utah; Paso Robles, Cal.

How did present system of breweries, etc., develop? Highmore, S. D.

Proportion of workmen's expenditures for liquor. Toole, Utah.

In Sweden. Pittsburgh, Pa.

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MEDICINE, ethical practice. Johnstown, N. Y.

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Total number employed in, in United States. Newcastle, Cal.

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Socialist interpretation of. Eldora, Iowa.
Sources of information concerning. Mora, Minn.

MINISTERIAL ASSOCIATION, material for papers, debates, etc. Cheyenne, Wyo.

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MUNICIPAL—
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Baths, under Socialist administrations. New York City.
Campaigns, material for. Twin Falls, Idaho; Jamestown, N. Y.; Lexington, N. C.
Doctors. Globe, Ariz.
Elections, in Milwaukee. Durham, N. H.
Electric light plants. Belvidere, Ill. (2); Muncie, Ind.; Boone, Iowa; Arkansas City, Kans.; Newport, Ky.; Crookston, Minn.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Beaver, Mo.; Reno, Nev.; Clayton, N. M.; Sydney, N. Y.; Eugene, Ore.; Kenosha, Wis.
General information. Chicago, Ill.; Monmouth, Ill.
Cost and price of electric lighting. Brainerd, Minn.
Municipal ownership electric lighting. Peru, Ill.; Boyne City, Mich.
Private ownership. Taunton, Mass.
Actual construction. Scott City, Kans.; Rockville, Conn.; Red Bluff, Cal.
Gas and electric plants, general. Martinsville, Ind.
Gas and electric plants, meters. Pottstown, Pa.
Electric plant, is storage battery for day service practicable in town of 1,000? Scott City, Kans.
Employment bureau. Berkeley, Cal.; Sacramento, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.
Franchises, methods of granting. Boyne City, Mich.
Fuel yards. Rockville, Conn.; Albert Lea, Minn.; Portland, Me.; Baltimore, Md.
Garbage disposal of. Dayton, Ohio.
Gas, prices of, in cities of the U. S. Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.; Reno, Nev.; Peru, Ill.; Brainerd, Minn.
Gas, general information. Belvidere, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.; Omaha, Neb.; New York, N. Y.; Racine, Wis.
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Hospitals. Globe, Ariz.
Markets. Berkeley, Cal.
Milk problem. Woodland, Cal.
Paving, cost, specifications, etc. Kalamazoo, Mich.; Duluth, Minn.; Lorain, Ohio; Houston, Tex.; Berwyn, Ill.; Peru, Ill.
Paving done by street car companies. Omaha, Neb.
Problems, general. New Britain, Conn.; Scott City, Kans.; Hancock, Mich.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Kent, Ohio; Eugene, Ore.; Reading, Pa.; Kenosha, Wis.; Berwyn, Ill.
Power plants. Reno, Nev.
Recreation, general. Geneva, N. Y.; Sheldon, Ill.
Research Bureau, establishment of. Watertown, N. Y.
Slaughter house and ice plant. Hamilton, Ohio.
Occupational tax paid in various cities. Omaha, Neb.
Sewage. Kiefer, Okla.

Streets—
Construction. Kiefer, Okla.
Sprinkling. Rockville, Conn.

Street Railways—
Franchises. Globe, Ariz.; Pocatello, Idaho; Newport, Ky.
General information. Jacksonville, Fla.; Denver, Colo.
Per cent of net earnings paid to American cities. Omaha, Neb.
Price and number of tickets sold to adults. Omaha, Neb.

Telephones, rates, municipal ownership. Mitchell, S. D.

Water Works—
Franchises. Marion, Ohio.
Municipal ownership, etc. Dixon, Ill.; Villa Grove, Ill.; Scott City, Kans.
Water and sewer system, without incorporating. Chico, Cal.

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General. Coronado, Richmond, Cal.; Rockville, Conn.; Boone, Iowa; Saginaw, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Carlisle, Pa.
Graft in. Woodland, Cal.
Public utilities. Sydney, N. Y.; Girard, Ohio; Barre, Vt.; Kenosha, Wis.
Telephones. Crookston, Minn.; Reno, Nev.
Water works. Richmond, Cal.; Macon, Ga.; Twin Falls, Idaho; Canton, Ill.; DuQuoin, Ill.; Villa Grove, Ill.; Beaver, Mo.; Reno, Nev.; Sydney, N. Y.; Eugene, Ore.; Racine, Wis.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. Superior, Wis.

NATURALIZATION—
General and specific information. 28 states, 90 cities, 158 persons. Horse Mountain, Norato, San Francisco (3), Santa Rosa, Cal.; Alberta, Canada; Lafayette, Colo.; New Britain, New Canaan, Conn.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Chicago (35), Hinsdale, Monmouth, Rockford (2), South Chicago, Ill.; Kokomo, Sheburn, Ind.; Alta, Applington, Davenport, Hiteman, Iowa; Cherokee, Kans.; Baltimore (2),

Md.; Easton, Fitchburg, Mass.; Crystal Falls, Detroit (2), Flint (4), Franklin Mine, Gogebic, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Bovey, Calumet, Chrisholm, Duluth (2) Gladstone, High Landing, Kinney, Minneapolis (4), St. Paul, Minn.; Endy, Mo (2); Billings, Butte (3), Coal Ridge, Livingston, Norris, Sioux Pass, Stockett, Mont.; Tonopah, Nev.; Bayonne (2), Camden, Elizabeth, N. J.; Mt. Cipp Glenn, Gardner, Ellenville, Jamaica, L. I., New York (3), Niagara, N. Y.; Morgan-Dayton (2), Flushing, Franklin Square, Ohio; Byron, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; Bradford, Meadville (3), New Castle (2), Philadelphia (3), Wampum, Pa.; Olneyville, R. I.; Rumford, S. D.; Anacortes (2), Dover, Ellensburg (2), Hally (2), Hoquiam (2), Pasco, Port Orchard (3), Rockland, Spokane, Wash.; Cottage Grove, Superior (2), Wis.; Cumberland, Wyo.

NAVY—

Sources of information, see also battleships. Attleboro, Mass.
Sailors, number of. Newcastle, Cal.
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ORDINANCES, sources of information concerning. Hamilton, Ohio; Sheboygan, Wis.
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PARCEL POST, rates charged by express companies and parcel post. Girard, Kans.
PATENT INSIDE PROPOSITION. Jamestown, N. D.
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PENSIONS—

Old age. Boulder, Colo.; South Omaha, Neb.; Barre, Vt.
Mothers'. Los Angeles, Cal.; Barre, Vt.; Superior, Wis.
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POLITICAL REFUGEES' DEFENSE LEAGUE. Macon, Ga.
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POPULATION OF UNITED STATES, how many adults, how many men. Lincoln, Me.
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POVERTY, sources of information. Ann Arbor, Mich.
POWERS, DR., information concerning. Chicago, Ill.

PRESS—

See under Socialist Party.
PRISON SYSTEMS, of the United States. De Land, Fla.
PRIVATE PROPERTY, origin. Pittsburgh, Pa.
PRODUCTS, selling price of products in market and price paid to producers. Girard, Kans.
PROFESSIONS, list of ministers, college professors, doctors and lawyers who are Socialists. Portland, Me.
PROPORTIONAL REPRESENTATION. Phoenix, Ariz.; Southington, Conn.; New Albany, Ind.; Cresskill, Paterson, N. J.; Helena, Mont.; Ashtabula, Ohio; Omak, Wash.; Chicago, Ill.
PROSTITUTION, sources of information. Eureka, Cal.; Anderson, Ind.; Wakefield, Mass.; Ann Arbor, Mich.; Cincinnati, Ohio.
PUBLIC INDUSTRIES, attitude of Socialists toward acquiring. Mystic, Iowa.
PUBLIC UTILITIES
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Sources of information. Houston, Texas.
RAILROADS, government ownership. (See Gov't. Ownership.)
RECALL, of judges, etc. Los Angeles, Cal.; Mason City, Iowa; Topeka, Kans.; Mandan, N. D.; Newark, Ohio.
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Fraser, Mo.
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General information. Syracuse, N. Y.; Bozeman, Mont.; Cincinnati, Ohio.
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Orations. Racine, Wis.

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Attorneys. Los Angeles, Cal.; Bridgeport, Conn. (2); Indianapolis, Ind.; Medicine Lake, Mont. (2); Reno, Nev.; Plymouth, N. H.; Minneapolis, Minn.

Auditing Company. Lafayette, Colo.
 Branches. Fort Scott, Kans.
 Bulletins. Temecula, Cal.; Davenport, Iowa.
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 Conventions. Cresskill, N. J.
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 Elected officials, Socialist. Piedmont, Cal. (2); Sheldon, Iowa; New York, N. Y. (2); Columbus, Ohio.
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 Names and addresses of Socialist legislators. Brussels, Belgium.
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 Emblem, right of press to use. Indianapolis, Ind.
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 Literature in Serbian. Williston, N. D.
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 Membership, does holding appointive, honorary or remunerative office disqualify for membership in Socialist party. Madrid, Iowa.
 Methods, general, organization, etc. Anderson, Ind.; Worcester, Mass.; Sulphur, Okla.; Colorado Springs, Colo.; Fort Scott, Kans.; Traverse City, Mich.; Arlington, N. J.; Wise, Va.
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 Platform making. Paterson, N. J.
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 State. New York, N. Y.
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 Secretaries, state. Oakland, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; Indianapolis, Ind.
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 Speakers, remuneration. Minot, N. D.
 Speaker, request for. Aberdeen, S. D.
 Study courses (see under Socialism).
 Vote, National, 1912. Piedmont, Cal. (2); Stanford University, Cal.; New Haven, Conn. (2); Chicago, Ill. (3); Marion, Ind.; Richmond, Ind.; Sheldon, Iowa (2); Waterloo, Iowa; Hancock, Mich.; Clovis, N. M.; Mountain, N. M.; Appleton, Wis.; Suring, Wis.; Bisbee, Ariz.; Philadelphia, Pa.
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 Vote in leading countries of the world. Meadville, Pa.
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 Vote in Chicago, from 1884 to 1912. Bedford, O.
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 Lawrence, strike, investigation. Barre, Vt.
 In United States, from 1881 to 1900. Chicago, Ill.; Quincy, Ill.
 Ordinance to prevent importation of strike breakers in street car strike. Quincy, Ill.
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Socialist attitude. Canton, Ill.; Milwaukee, Wis.
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TEXTILE STRIKE, address of secretary. Soldier, Idaho.
TOBACCO, number employed in growing and manufacturing. Newcastle, Cal.
TRANSPORTATION, number employed in. Newcastle, Cal.
TRUSTS, information and books. St. Louis, Mo.; Fayetteville, Tenn.

Busting, futility of. Ann Arbor, Mich.
TUBERCULOSIS, sources of information. Ann Arbor, Mich.

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Number in United States. Newcastle, Cal.
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Industrial. Indianapolis, Ind.
Social reform, trade, etc. Ashtabula, O.
Is closed shop economic drawback to farmer? Stillwater, Okla.

UNITED CHARITIES' REPORT. Pittsburgh, Pa.

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF LABOR, 14th annual report. Girard, O.

UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU, on central electric light and power stations.
Girard, O.

VOTES cast in all political parties from 1908 to 1912. Jamestown, N. Y.
Of all parties in Milwaukee for four years. Allenport, Pa.

WAGES—

Average per year. Los Angeles, Cal.; Chicago, Ill.; Greensburg, Ind.; Muscatine, Ia.

And vice. Grand Rapids, Mich.
Minimum. Position of S. P. Moline, Ill.
Sources of information. Ann Arbor, Mich.; St. Louis, Mo.
In glove industry in European countries. Johnstown, N. Y.

WAR, What part did Socialists play in preventing war between Norway and Sweden.
Franco-German, Morocco. Hopkinton, Iowa.

Sources of information. Postoria, O.

WATER POWER, dam for. Boyne City, Mich.

WEALTH—

Concentration of. Kokomo, Ind.; Sheldon, Iowa.
Distribution. Los Angeles, Cal. (2), Sheldon, Iowa.
Production of. Chicago, Ill.
Estimated market value, and new wealth in United States. Lincoln, Me.

WISCONSIN STATE FEDERATION OF LABOR, Minutes. Argenta, Ark.

WOMEN'S LABOR. Bellingham, Wash.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE—

WOMAN SUFFRAGE, 3—

General. Chicago, Ill.; Streator, Ill.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; California, Pa.;
Shelton, Conn.; Augusta, Ga.

Results of. Cowan, Mont.; Gordon, Tex.; Lockney, Tex.; Barre, Vt.; Elkins, W. Va.

WORKERS robbed at point of production, explanation. Sandusky, O.

YOUNG PEOPLES' SOCIALIST LEAGUE, National. Milwaukee, Wis.

VIII. ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WORK OF THE DEPARTMENT.

As a concrete illustration of the work done by the department, as well as of the methods of work, we submit a few samples of the bulletins containing typical material and typical questions, and the replies made to them.

Socialist Vote in the United States, 1912.

We give below the final official and complete returns of the vote for the Socialist party of the United States in the presidential election of November, 1912. The table given in our bulletin of January 25 was complete and made up from returns sent to this department by the various secretaries of state. The secretaries are required by law to make a sworn statement of the vote of their respective states, which is put on file at Washington. A careful comparison of our table of January 25 disclosed three slight discrepancies, as follows: (1) The Nebraska vote should be 10,185, instead of 10,219, as it was first reported to us, a difference of thirty-four votes less. (2) Tennessee should be 3,504, instead of 3,498—twelve votes more. (3) New Hampshire should be 1,980, instead of 1,981—one vote less. With these corrections the final total is 901,062.

These corrections have been made in the table below, so that these figures now supersede all previous lists and constitute the OFFICIAL, COMPLETE and FINAL VOTE. These figures agree in every particular and exactly with those of Comrade Ghent of the National Socialist, who has compared every item carefully and verified them all.

There are several discrepancies in both the World and the Tribune Almanacs. In such cases our figures must be taken as over against theirs.

State.	1900.	1904.	1908.	1912.	*Per cent gain over 1908.
Alabama	928	853	1,399	3,029	117
Arizona		1,304	1,912	3,163	65
Arkansas	27	1,816	5,842	8,153	40
California	7,572	29,533	28,659	79,201	176
Colorado	684	4,304	7,974	16,418	106

Connecticut	1,029	4,543	5,113	10,056	97
Delaware	57	146	240	556	132
Florida	603	2,337	3,747	4,806	28
Georgia		197	584	1,028	76
Idaho		4,954	6,400	11,960	87
Illinois	9,687	69,255	34,711	81,249	134
Indiana	2,314	12,013	13,476	36,931	174
Iowa	2,742	14,847	8,287	16,967	105
Kansas	1,605	15,494	12,420	26,779	116
Kentucky	770	3,602	4,185	11,847	173
Louisiana		995	2,538	5,249	107
Maine	878	2,103	1,758	2,541	45
Maryland	908	2,247	2,323	3,996	72
Massachusetts	9,716	13,004	10,781	12,662	17
Michigan	2,826	8,941	11,586	23,211	100
Minnesota	3,065	11,692	14,527	27,505	89
Mississippi		393	978	2,061	111
Missouri	6,128	13,009	15,431	28,466	82
Montana	708	5,676	5,855	10,885	86
Nebraska	823	7,412	3,524	10,185	190
Nevada		925	2,103	3,313	58
New Hampshire	790	1,090	1,299	1,980	52
New Jersey	4,609	9,587	10,253	15,928	55
New Mexico		162	1,056	2,859	171
New York	12,069	36,883	38,451	63,381	65
North Carolina		124	345	1,025	197
North Dakota	518	1,017	2,421	6,966	188
Ohio	4,847	36,260	33,795	89,930	166
Oklahoma	815	4,443	21,779	42,262	94
Oregon	1,495	7,651	7,339	13,343	82
Pennsylvania	4,831	21,863	33,913	83,614	145
Rhode Island		956	1,365	2,049	50
South Carolina		22	101	164	62
South Dakota	169	3,138	2,846	4,662	84
Tennessee	410	1,354	1,870	3,504	87
Texas	1,846	2,791	7,870	24,896	216
Utah	717	5,767	4,795	9,023	84
Vermont	371	844	547	928	70
Virginia	145	218	255	820	222
Washington	2,066	10,023	14,177	40,134	183
West Virginia	268	1,572	3,679	15,336	317
Wisconsin	7,095	28,220	28,164	33,481	21
Wyoming		1,077	1,715	2,760	61
Totals	96,991	407,257	424,488	901,062	112

*Estimated by W. J. Ghent of the National Socialist.

The total vote of 901,062 is the vote of the Socialist party alone. In addition to that, the Socialist Labor party cast 30,344 votes. If we add these, the total Socialist vote in the United States is 931,406.

Leading Congressional Districts.

From the Bulletin published January 25, 1913, "Leading Socialist Congressional Districts":

Rank.	District and Candidate.	Percent of	
		Soc. Vote.	Total.
1	Fifth Wisconsin, Victor L. Berger.....	13,880	36.65
2	Sixth California, J. Stitt Wilson.....	26,234	34.71
3	Ninth Minnesota, M. A. Brattland.....	11,190	33.25
4	Fourth Wisconsin, Winfield R. Gaylord.....	10,057	31.69
5	Twelfth New York, Meyer London.....	3,646	31.19
6	Thirty-first Pennsylvania, W. A. Prosser.....	5,101	24.39
7	Fourth Oklahoma, F. W. Holt.....	11,321	24.20
8	Thirtieth Pennsylvania, Fred H. Merrick.....	7,570	23.96
9	Third Kansas, George D. Brewer.....	12,732	23.64
10	Seventh Illinois, Otto C. Christensen.....	15,045	28.26
11	Eighth Louisiana, J. R. Jones.....	1,734	22.32
12	Thirtieth New York, George R. Lunn.....	9,468	22.22
13	Fifth Oklahoma, H. H. Stallard.....	11,035	20.98
14	Tenth California, Fred C. Wheeler.....	17,126	20.96
15	Third North Dakota, Arthur Le Sueur.....	5,254	20.60
16	Third Ohio, Frederick G. Strickland.....	12,774	20.53
17	Thirty-second Pennsylvania, T. F. Kennedy.....	5,672	18.60
18	Eighth Minnesota, Morris Kaplan.....	7,398	18.50
19	Ninth California, Ralph C. Criswell.....	11,123	18.22
20	Fourth Illinois, Carl F. Gauger.....	4,505	18.13
21	Fifth Indiana, J. W. Anies.....	8,268	18.09
22	Eighth Illinois, N. F. Holm.....	3,674	17.63
23	Fifth Minnesota, Thomas E. Latimer.....	6,929	17.17
24	Sixth Illinois, John Will.....	7,776	15.63
25	Fifth Illinois, Charles Toepper.....	3,359	15.60
26	Second Washington, L. E. Aller.....	11,999	15.28
27	Twelfth Ohio, J. L. Bachman.....	7,095	15.25
28	Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, George T. McConnell.....	3,899	15.01

Socialist Legislators.

(c) From the Bulletin published December 7, 1913, on "Socialists Elected to State Legislatures, 1912":

The Socialist party of America now has twenty-one representatives in the state Legislatures in nine different states. The following is the list:

State Senators:

Kansas—*Fred W. Stanton, Mulberry.
Nevada—M. J. Scanlan.
Wisconsin—Gabriel Zophy, West Allis, Milwaukee County.

State Representatives:

California—C. W. Kingsley, Los Angeles.
Illinois—†H. W. Harris, Joseph M. Mason, C. M. Madsen, Seymour Stedman, all of Chicago.
Kansas—Everett Miller, Scammon; Benjamin F. Wilson, Girard.
Massachusetts—Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.
Minnesota—Nels S. Hillman, Two Harbors.
Montana—Charles H. Connor, Eureka.
Nevada—I. F. Davis, Tonopah.
Washington—W. H. Kingery, Shelton.
Wisconsin—Martin Gorecki, E. H. Klefer, Carl Minkley, William L. Smith, J. H. Vint, E. H. Zinn, all of Milwaukee.

Cost of Producing Gas.

(d) Bulletin published January 11, 1913, on "The Cost of Gas Production":

Socialist elected to the City Council in Racine, Wis., writes as follows:

"I introduced a set of resolutions in the common Council as its last meeting, demanding an investigation of the rates charged by the gas company for gas, with the purpose of securing lower rates. As a result, I have been appointed chairman of the special committee appointed by the mayor to investigate this question and make a final report to the Council. Can you give me information on the following matters:"

Then follows the list of questions enumerated below.

THE REPLY SENT BY THE DEPARTMENT:

As to the cost of production and distribution of gas, we have at hand at the present moment the report of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company given to the Wisconsin Railroad Rate Commission, as required by the laws of that state, for the year ending June 30, 1910. This gives information as to the cost of production and distribution of gas in the city of Milwaukee. It is possible that your gas company in Racine has made a similar report to the railroad rate commission of your state. If so, you should write directly to them at Madison, Wis., and secure copies of their report. That would give you the information you seek for Racine, and up to date.

Upon the basis of the report for 1910, as mentioned above, the answers to your inquiries are as follows:

1. Question—What is the cost of manufacturing gas?

Answer—The actual cost of producing gas in Milwaukee is \$372 per thousand feet (upon the authority of the annual report of the Milwaukee Gas Light Company, above referred to, to the Wisconsin Railroad Rate Commission, for the year ending June 30, 1910; Table IX, Line 112). This is exclusive of taxes, depreciation, sinking fund and interest on investments.

In this connection, however, would call your attention to the fact that 1,999,665,000 cubic feet of gas were purchased that year (Table XL, Line 1) at \$1.969 per thousand cubic feet (Table IX, Line 49). The amount thus purchased was nearly two-thirds of the total amount of gas handled.

2. Question—What is the cost of distributing gas?

Answer—The cost of distribution of gas in Milwaukee, according to the above report, is \$.0539 per thousand cubic feet (Table IX, Line 107).

3. Question—What is the price paid for coal by the gas company?

Answer—The average price paid for coal by the Milwaukee Gas Company for 1910 was \$2.49 per ton (Table XXXVIII, Line 10).

4. Question—How many tons of coal does it take to make one ton of coke?

Answer—One ton of coal carbonized yields 1,400 lbs. of coke (Table XXXVIII, Line 13).

5. Question—What is the value of the by-products in the manufacture of gas?

Answer—The value of the by-products in the manufacture of gas in Milwaukee for 1910, as per report above referred to, was as follows:

(a) Coke: One ton of coal carbonized yields 1,400 lbs. of coke (Table XXXVIII, Line 13), which sold at \$4.70 per ton (Table XXXVIII, Line 16), making a total yield for the year of \$150,252.70 (Table VI, Line 30).

(b) Tar: One ton of coal carbonized yields 12.12 gallons of tar (Table XXXVIII, Line 17), which sold at \$.026 per gallon (Table XXXVIII, Line 18), which yielded during the year a total income of \$22,687.79 (Table VI, Line 31).

(c) Ammonia: One ton of coal carbonized yields 4.82 gallons of ammonia (Table XXXVIII, Line 19), which sold at \$.095 per pound (Table XXXVIII, Line 20), which yielded a total income during the year of \$26,469.11 (Table VI, Line 32).

This whole matter was put very graphically by the Milwaukee Leader in its articles on the gas situation in Milwaukee, in the issue of December 8. The following table is taken from the Leader of that date:

Every ton of coal produces:	Cost of		
	Gross Revenue.	Production Expense.	Credit Balance.
(1) 9,980 cubic feet gas (4.99 cubic feet per lb.), which at 75c per 1,000 cubic feet nets in round numbers.....	\$ 7.50	\$4.36	\$3.14

*Removed by state Senate after being duly elected and after having been so declared by the courts.

†Lost the seat on a recount after having served most of the term.

(2) 1,400 lbs. coke, which at works sold at \$4.70 per ton,			
nets	3.29	.50	2.79
(3) 12.12 gallons tar, which at \$.026 per gallon at works			
nets	.32	.01	.31
(4) 4.82 gallons ammonia, which at \$.095 at works nets...	.46	.11	.35
Totals	\$11.57	\$4.98	\$6.59
Cost per ton of coal at works.....			2.49
Net revenue on each ton of coal burned.....			\$4.10

Information Wanted.

Bulletin published March 15, 1913.
TO THE SOCIALISTS OF AMERICA:

Comrades: What the Socialist party needs today more perhaps than anything else is **knowledge—concrete, definite, detailed information**—information that is exact and upon which our party members and officials can rely.

Here are a hundred subjects upon which the Socialists need information. They are calling for it every day. And the calls grow more numerous and insistent every week.

Our literature, as a rule, does not give the detailed, specific and concrete information sought. One writer or student can't investigate everything and get us reliable and detailed information.

The task is too big for any **one** of us. Why not concentrate and co-operate?

Let every comrade student, investigator or researcher select one specific phase of some particular subject and go to the bottom of it. Do a little in a small field, and do it well.

Intensive cultivation!

Then each exchange with all the rest. We offer this department in the National Office as a clearing house where each writer can deposit the results of his work and draw out the results of all the others. And thus the results of every one's efforts will be made immediately useful to the whole movement.

Will you co-operate?

If so, select your subject and go to work. But kindly let us know what you have selected.

List of Subjects.

The following is a partial list of subjects upon which the Information Department of the Socialist party desires and is collecting information. Any contribution, references, pamphlets, books or addresses where such can be found will be greatly appreciated.

Anyone who is making any special investigations or doing any research work along any of the lines mentioned would greatly oblige us if he would let us know of his efforts. We should be glad to secure the results of his work, and, if agreeable, would co-operate. And anyone who is willing to undertake any special line of research or investigation would be of great assistance to us if he could co-operate with us in gathering information.

I.—SOCIALISM.

We are in special need of information upon the work of Socialists in foreign countries in

1. Municipal councils, list of cities in Europe under Socialist control, or having Socialists in official positions. And their work, the measures they introduce, improvements effected, etc.
2. The same information with reference to the work of the Socialists in the various European state legislatures and national parliaments.
3. The attitude of the European Socialist parties, officially, or as nearly so as may be, on the various forms of labor organization and party tactics. (a) Syndicalism. (b) Direct action. (c) Industrial unionism. (d) Party tactics.
4. Forms of Socialist party organization in Europe. Information especially desired.

II.—LABOR.

1. Labor in general.
2. Labor movements. (a) Labor unions; A. F. of L.; I. W. W.; Syndicalism; direct action. (b) Co-operation. Definite information is desired on best methods of organizing and conducting co-operative enterprises, with detailed and exact directions. We want to show especially what **not** to do and how to make the efforts successful.
3. Labor legislation. (a) Hours of labor; eight-hour law; women's fifty-four hours per week; etc. (b) Wages. (c) Child labor. (d) Rest days. (e) Women's labor. (f) Safety devices; factories, railways, mines, etc. (g) Convict labor.

III.—MUNICIPAL PROBLEMS.

1. Home rule; best type of state laws and forms.
2. Charter making; best type; copies of good or model charters.
3. Commission form of government. Reasons for and against.
4. Finance and accounting. Budget and budget making. Taxation, revenues. Material on taxation especially desired.
5. Public utilities, especially municipal ownership of.
6. Municipal ownership.
7. Land and natural resources.
8. Streets. Construction, repair, cleaning, dust prevention, oiling, etc.
9. Garbage disposal.
10. Sewage disposal.
11. Transportation. Fares, percentage of income to cities, tax, equipment.
12. Employment bureaus, and provision for the unemployed.

13. Water service. Purification, etc.
 14. Housing.
 15. Parks and parking. Trees, city forestry, etc.
 16. Public amusements and recreation.
 17. Social and civic centers.
 18. Smoke abatement.
 19. Unnecessary noises, abatement of.
 20. Markets.
 21. Comfort stations and street closets.
 22. Police and fire alarm systems.
 23. Vice and the social evil.
- IV.—MUNICIPAL OWNERSHIP.
1. In foreign countries.
 2. In the United States. Water works; electric light; gas; street car and transportation facilities; slaughter houses; theaters; fuel yards.
 3. Comparative statistics of municipal and private ownership; rates charged; wages paid; hours of labor; insurance and compensation provision.
 4. Results of municipal ownership. (a) General—public health, sanitation, convenience, service, etc. (b) Labor.
- V.—STATE OWNERSHIP.
1. Land.
 2. Natural resources. Mines, forest, waterways.
 3. Public utilities; railways, telephones, etc.
 4. Industries; factories.
- VI.—GOVERNMENT OWNERSHIP.
1. Railways.
 2. Mines.
 3. Telegraphs and telephones, etc.
- VII.—CIVIC MOVEMENTS.
1. Direct legislation. Initiative, referendum and recall.
 2. Proportional representation.
 3. Preferential voting.
 4. Woman suffrage.
 5. Naturalization.
- VIII.—SOCIAL MOVEMENTS.
1. Co-operation. (See above, under labor movements.)
 2. Civic societies organized, to advance certain lines, for progress, such as municipal leagues, direct legislation leagues—names, addresses and information wanted. Committee on Prison Labor, etc.
- IX.—TAXATION. In general.
- X.—MISCELLANEOUS.
1. Lists of names and addresses of societies, organizations, clubs, etc., most likely to supply additional information along lines of progressive and constructive betterment of social and industrial conditions.
 2. Same as to publications, periodical or otherwise.

Non-Partisan Elections and Proportional Representation.

(f) Bulletin published May 10, 1913. Question: "The executive committee of the Chicago Cook County Socialist Party has requested me to ask you to furnish them with your views upon the 'non-partisan question and proportional representation.' What the committee desires is not an article from a propaganda viewpoint, but rather one dealing with the technical aspects of the question from a Socialist viewpoint, for the information of the committee. If you can accommodate them in this matter, same will be greatly appreciated. Can you have it ready for them sometime before their next meeting, Friday, April 11?"

Answer—Replying to your request of March 25, for our views on the non-partisan question and proportional representation, will say:

1. On the question of the non-partisan form of elections the party has officially pronounced against this idea on many occasions and in many ways. From wide correspondence with the comrades throughout the country, I am of the impression that there is almost a unanimous opinion against the non-partisan idea. The committee appointed by the national convention to study the question of commission form of government, presented the report to the convention in 1912, in which our position on the question of the non-partisan fallacy was stated at some length. As this report was written by myself, you will understand that it is also my personal view of the matter. You will find the matter discussed on pages 12, 13 and 14 of the report, copy of which I herewith inclose. Kindly return the copy after you are through with it.

There have been numerous discussions of the non-partisan fallacy by Socialist writers, and I have just prepared an article for the National Municipal Review, in which I have set forth their arguments against the non-partisan idea. Should your committee care to go further into the matter, I should be glad to get you more material.

2. Upon the subject of proportional representation will say, first of all, that the party itself is officially committed to the idea, as you will note by reference to article 5 in the political demands of the working program of the national platform. Furthermore, I understand that this has been one of the demands of the Socialist party from the beginning.

Personally I believe very strongly that this is a most important and desirable principle. I feel that the time has come when, in order to overcome the weakness of the non-partisan movement and commission form of government idea, the Socialist party ought to make a strong fight for proportional representation.

As to the method itself and the detail of its application, will say that your committee will find a brief discussion of the subject in the enclosed pamphlet by Mr. C. G. Hoag. This, however, is not exhaustive, and should your committee care to follow the matter further, you will find a complete, thorough and very vitally interesting treat-

ment of the whole subject matter in the book by Mr. John H. Humphreys, "Proportional Representation," which may be ordered for \$1.50 from the Proportional Representation League, 1520 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Furthermore, will say that should your committee contemplate further investigation of the subject or need assistance in working out the detail of its application, this department is fully prepared to assist you in drafting a bill that shall cover the details of its application. We have a copy of such a bill, which has been very carefully drawn with the assistance of the Proportional Representation League of America.

Gas from Crude Oil.

(g) Bulletin published May 10. Cost of Manufacturing Gas from Crude Oil.—A comrade who is a member of the city council of Belvidere, Ill., writes that their local gas company is seeking a franchise and the right to charge \$1.25 per thousand feet. The higher price was justified by the company on the ground that they manufactured their gas from crude oil, which is more expensive, but, as they claim, makes better gas. The question was, What is the cost of gas made from crude oil?

This question was referred to Edward W. Bemis, gas expert for the city of Chicago (at the time), who, tho not a Socialist, volunteered the following:

"Replying to yours of March 4th, I would say that it is impossible to determine the reasonable cost of gas in any place without a study of local conditions, such as the size of the plant required, the density of the city's population per mile of street, whether there is competition or not, and many other matters. Even the manufacturing costs differ widely. Since Belvidere had only 7,253 population in the last census, and reported only 20,000,000 cubic feet of sales, at \$1.25 per thousand feet, a reasonable price would probably be as high as \$1.00, and might be considerably higher, even if it should not prove to be equal to the present price—a matter that could not be determined off-hand.

"Crude oil has so risen in price during the last year that coal gas is likely to be more and more used. It is equally good, and cheaper, provided the gas is mostly used for fuel purposes or in Welsbach burners, where many heat units, rather than a high candle-power, is required. It is quite likely that Belvidere would be benefited by encouraging its local company to give coal gas at less than the \$1.15 which it offers for water gas, made from oil.

"I could refer you to a splendid specialist on that particular, namely, Professor J. C. Dickerman, the gas tester for the city of Chicago, with office in the City Hall."

Some Typical Inquiries.

(h) The following questions are typical of hundreds received and answered. They show the nature of the service required of the department:

From Boyero, Colo.: "I wish to find out the amount of foreign capital invested here, and what rate of interest it is 'earning' in each important industry separately, also the amount of land held here by aliens, and if possible the amount of rent collected from the 'free Americans' that use it."

From Staunton, Ill.: "Our council members succeeded in having a resolution passed to have made an inventory of all city property. Our clerk was instructed to hire some competent person. He wrote to a firm in Chicago and their bid seems too high for us. They ask \$30 down, \$30 a day for their accountant. This would run up to \$1,000 or more. If possible, give us some advice: Our city owns light and water plant, and the job is not so large as to warrant such an outlay of money."

From Colfax, Wis.: "In the Milwaukee Leader of April 29, 1913, page 3, column 4, Alderman Kryzki made this statement before the common council: 'There are but a few countries where private ownership of telegraph and telephone systems still prevail. There are 168 governments in the world which own their own telegraph and telephone systems.' Now I have quoted this statement and it is up to me to prove the truth of the same. I ask you to kindly help me out by giving me the names of the countries that own or control their own railroads, telegraph and telephone systems."

Johnstown, N. Y., the glove center of America, wants to know the scales of wages paid to the workers in the glove industries in the different countries in Europe.

Davenport, Iowa, wanted full and detailed information upon the successful operation of municipal water plants, to help them in their fight for municipal ownership.

Quincy, Ill., wanted information as to the best fire and police alarm system.

Muncie, Ind., wanted to know the best methods of garbage collection and disposal for small cities; law governing the planting of shade trees; best methods for the organization of volunteer fire departments; experience in other cities concerning direct employment and information concerning the installation of a municipal electric lighting plant.

Omaha, Neb., and several other cities have applied for information concerning the prices charged for gas in various American cities. These cities also sought information with regard to street car operation on the following points: Fares charged; how many feet of the streets the companies paved; what occupational tax, if any, they paid; what per cent of earnings were paid into the city treasury; what cities have owl cars, and how many, and the relative merits of grooved rails as compared with T rails.

Kalamazoo, Mich., and Lorain, Ohio, submitted inquiries as to the cost of a paving plant for small cities.

IX. WORK IN HAND.

1. List of Elected Officials. The list of Socialists elected to various official positions, referred to in another place in this report, is, as there stated, incomplete. It will be necessary to give further attention to this list and bring it up to date.

2. Work of the Socialist Administrations. While, as stated elsewhere, we have gathered considerable information as to the work of the Socialist administrations, in the nature of the case this work will require further attention. Fur-

thermore, as the party gets control of additional municipalities, it will be necessary to follow their activities and collect the data with reference to their work. This feature of the work of the department will naturally increase in volume and importance.

3. Bulletin on the Work of the Socialists in the State Legislatures. It is the plan of the department, as soon as the present sessions of the state Legislatures are closed, to publish a bulletin on the work of the Socialists in the various state Legislatures this year (1913), giving the text of the various resolutions and measures proposed, and such a report of their work as may be possible to gather from the various state groups. The assembling of the material for such a bulletin is already well under way.

4. Investigation of Municipal Ownership in the United States. In our endeavor to answer inquiries sent to us from all directions relative to various phases of municipal ownership in the United States, we find that this subject has not been thoroughly and authoritatively investigated. There seems to be considerable data with reference to this subject in foreign countries, but the only publication that is at all comprehensive and reliable is that of the Civic Federation, in its report on this subject, and even that is not entirely reliable. There is so much conflicting testimony that one is not sure as to the real value of some of the material. On this account we have been asking the co-operation of various special students in different organizations and different parts of the country, and a number have consented to take up a careful and thorough investigation of this subject. It is our plan, if we can secure enough co-operation, to have this work carried on under the direction of the department. We believe that there will be an increasing demand for reliable information along these lines, and it is none too soon to begin the work of collecting it, since at least a year or two of time will be required for the work.

5. Weekly Bulletins. We trust that the material published in the weekly bulletins has proven of sufficient value to warrant the continuation of the publications. They are, of course, meager and limited, on account of the nature of the publication, which is only a mimeographed copy. We hope that some time in the future there will be a publication from the National Office that will be in printed form, and in which the department may have a section.

6. Comparative Study of the Socialist Party Methods in the United States. So many questions are constantly received relative to the methods in vogue in the different state organizations of the party that it seems necessary that a relative study of the different party constitutions should be made. This is already well under way and will be completed within a few weeks.

7. Industrial Unionism. Questions have arisen as to the extent and degree of the industrial form of organization now existing in the labor organizations outside of the I. W. W. In order to secure the facts in this matter, we have addressed a circular letter to the leading officials of the trade unions of America, and are receiving a number of very carefully prepared replies, together with very interesting data. As soon as all of the replies are in, we shall plan to publish a bulletin covering the essential facts.

8. Restriction of the Suffrage. The investigation of the poll tax laws involving a restriction of the suffrage, especially in the Southern states, which is referred to in another part of this report, is as yet incomplete. We shall plan to push this inquiry and secure as complete and definite information as is possible relative to the situation in the United States.

9. Co-Operation. In addition to the investigation which this department has carried on, the chairman of the special committee appointed by the last national convention to investigate the subject of co-operation has asked the department to assist in the work. This will entail considerable correspondence and research work.

10. International Legislative Program. As indicated in another place, it is our purpose to exchange with the comrades in the other countries thru the International Bureau at Brussels, copies of our legislative bills for those of the other countries. In this way we hope to assemble the complete legislative program of the party internationally.

11. Collection, Classification, and indexing of Material. These items will, of course, be a permanent part of our work, and will be carried forward as carefully and as completely as possible.

All of the above lines of research and investigation can, we believe, be completed without any extra expense to the party, over the regular office requirements.

X. PLANS AND PROPOSALS SUBMITTED TO THE COMMITTEE FOR THEIR CONSIDERATION AND ADVICE.

1. It has been suggested by several different comrades that it would be well for the party to collect again data in regard to the membership of the party, such as was gathered in 1908-9, as to the percentage of native-born, foreign-born, their professions, occupations, age, sex, etc. With the assistance of one additional person for perhaps two or three weeks, this matter could easily be handled. We should like to have the advice of the committee as to whether this should be attempted.

2. Investigation of the Problem of Street Railway Administration, Ownership and Operation in Europe. In connection with the gathering of information upon the problem of street railway management, it has been suggested that this department should prepare and publish a bulletin on the subject. Material should be drawn from the experience of the most advanced and successful municipal governments in the leading European countries, such as Germany, France, Italy, Belgium, Holland, Norway, Sweden, et al. A competent French and German student could be secured who would make a study of this matter and submit for us a digest of the scientific works along these lines. We assume that the most of the scientific material can be found either in French or German, and this would give us a pretty complete and reliable collection of information. It would seem that such a bulletin would be of great interest and value. We cannot estimate the exact cost of such a work, but believe that it would be well worth undertaking. In view of the fact that we are seeking the services of other organizations, reference libraries and bureaus, who are giving us high-grade material of this kind, the publication of such a bulletin by the department might serve as a return to them for the services they are rendering us. We should like the advice of the committee as to whether it would be wise to attempt the publication of such a bulletin.

3. Year Book. It has been suggested that the party ought to publish officially, at least once every two years, an official or campaign book. The campaign book published during the summer of last year has proven of great value in many directions. It was hurriedly gotten up and needs revision, and should be brought down to date, so as to be available at the very beginning of the congressional campaign in 1914. We should like to have the advice of the committee on this point.

Respectfully submitted,

CARL D. THOMPSON,
Manager Information Department.

Socialist Officials in the United States

A Partial List

Note.—The following list does not include those whose term of office expired before May, 1913. We have not included any officials whose elections we have not been able to fully verify. Newspaper reports are often found erroneous, and have not been accepted as sufficient basis for including elections so reported. The list is certainly incomplete, but, in so far as given, is authoritative.

LEGISLATORS—Twenty-one Members in Nine States:

STATE SENATORS—

Kansas*Fred W. Stanton, Mulberry.
NevadaM. J. Scanlan.
WisconsinGabriel Zophy, West Allis, Milwaukee County.

STATE REPRESENTATIVES—

CaliforniaC. W. Kingsley, Los Angeles.
Illinois.....†H. W. Harris, C. M. Madsen, Joseph M. Mason, Seymour Stedman, all of Chicago.
Kansas.....Everett Miller, Scammon; Benjamin F. Wilson, Girard.
Massachusetts.....Charles H. Morrill, Haverhill.
MinnesotaNels S. Hillman, Two Harbors.
MontanaCharles H. Connor, Eureka.
NevadaI. F. Davis, Tonopah.
WashingtonW. H. Kingery, Shelton.
WisconsinMartin Gorecki, E. H. Kiefer, Carl Minkley, William L. Smith, J. H. Vint, E. H. Zinn, all of Milwaukee.

*Lost the seat on a recount after having served most of the term.

†Removed by state Senate after being duly elected and after having been so declared by the courts.

MAYORS—Thirty-four Cities.

Brainerd, Minn.R. A. Henning	Mammoth, Utah.....N. J. Hansen
Buena Vista, Colo.Homer J. Brown	Manitowoc, Wis.Henry Stolze, Jr.
Burlington, Wash.Neil Monroe	Martins Ferry, O.....Newton Wycoff
Butte, Mont.Lewis J. Duncan	Mineral City, O.....L. S. McKinney
Crookston, Minn.H. L. Larson	Mineral Ridge, O.Ed. E. Robinson
Eagle Bend, Minn.John A. Miller	Mount Vernon, O.A. A. Perrine
Eureka, UtahA. S. Mitchell	Murray City, UtahGeo. A. Huscher
Fostoria, OhioW. M. Ralston	Newcastle, Pa.Walter V. Tyler
Grand Junction, Colo.Thos. M. Todd	Rockaway, N. J.W. A. Matthews
Granite City, Ill.M. E. Kirkpatrick	Rugby, N. D.E. S. Dale
Gulfport, Fla.E. E. Wintersgill	Schenectady, N. Y.Geo. R. Lunn
Haledon, N. J.Wm. Brueckmann	Sisseton, S. D.John C. Knapp
Hartford, Ark.Pete Stewart	Star City, W. Va.Wm. Shay
Hendricks, W. Va.R. S. Dayton	St. Mary's, O.Scott Wilkins
Hillyard, Wash.Jared Herdlich	Talent, Ore.Wm. H. Breese
Lafayette, Colo.S. R. Wood.	Toronto, O.Robt. J. Murray
Liberal, Mo.M. M. Jones	Two Harbors, Minn. ...Wm. Towl.

ALDERMEN—Two Hundred and Thirty (including 4 commissioners), in 98 cities, 22 states:

Number of cities having one Socialist alderman, 45.
Number of cities having two Socialist aldermen, 26.
Number of cities having three Socialist aldermen, 10.

Number of cities having four or more Socialist aldermen, 17: Brainerd, Minn., 4; Butte, Mont., 8; Collinsville, Okla., 4; Eureka, Utah, 4; Gulfport, Fla., 4; Grant's Pass, Ore., 4; Hamilton, Ohio, 6; Hendricks, W. Va., 4; Martin's Ferry, Ohio, 7; Milwaukee, Wis., 11; Newcastle, Pa., 9; Reading, Pa., 4; Schenectady, N. Y., 8; St. Mary's, Ohio, 8; Sunbury, Pa., 6; Thief River Falls, Minn., 5; Two Harbors, Minn., 6.

OTHER MUNICIPAL OFFICES—One Hundred and Six, as follows:

Attorneys, 2; treasurers, 14; comptroller, 1; auditors, 8; trustees, 19; assessors, 28; supervisors, 6; minor offices, 28.

COUNTY OFFICES—One Hundred and Fifty, as follows:

Justices of peace, 55; constables, 42; treasurers, 5; attorney, 1; state's attorney, 1; sheriffs, 3; minor offices, 43.

SCHOOL OFFICES—One Hundred and Twenty-six, as follows:

Trustees, 54; directors, 58; superintendents, 2; members of boards of education, 7; others, 5.

Total number of Socialists holding office in America at this date—May, 1913—officially reported to the Information Department, 667.

Features of the Work

ASSISTANCE TO ELECTED OFFICIALS OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY—One of the primary purposes of the department is to assemble and have ready on demand all information and material possible that will be of assistance to the elected officials of the party in their official duties.

INFORMATION FOR MEMBERSHIP—The department is gathering and making available all material that is believed to be of value to the general membership of the party in any and all phases of their struggle against capitalism, whether in propaganda work, in campaigns, debates, education, agitation or organization efforts.

LEGAL AID TO THE PARTY—One hundred and eighty lawyers, members of the Socialist party in the various states, are giving their services thru this department to assist the party in its legal problems and questions, **without charge**.

SPECIAL STUDENTS—Several hundred university students, graduates and instructors, members of the Intercollegiate Socialist Society, are co-operating thru their organizations with the department in special investigations and studies. This service is also **without expense** to the party.

TECHNICAL SERVICE—In mechanical and engineering problems, experts and recognized authorities in electricity, gas, street construction, municipal water works, light plants, food chemistry, ventilation of public buildings, housing, city planning and other lines, are serving the party thru this department, **without charge**.

OUR AIM—It is our aim to put every member of the Socialist party and whatever contribution he has to offer into the service of all the rest; and to put all the knowledge and power of the whole party at the service of the one who needs it when the hour of his need arrives.